SECTION 4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SURVEY OPERATIONS

For the follow-up study the same residences were contacted that were involved in the 1984 California TEAM study. Where possible, the same person was recruited to participate in the follow-up study. If that person no longer lived at that address then any household member seven years of age or older who lived at the address was eligible to participate in the study. Field interviewers made a personal visit to the homes, fully explained the study, obtained signed consent, administered the study questionnaire, entered the data into a lap-top personal computer and arranged for chemists to visit the residence four times during a 48-hour period to collect the environmental samples.

Table 4-1 summarizes our accuracy in determining the current resident for the 51 respondents that participated in the California Follow-up during the winter season. Of the 112 cases there were assigned to the interviewers, 51 participants completed the study questionnaire and participated in air monitoring activities. One participant who completed the study questionnaire cancelled the monitoring appointments due to illness. Another participant completed the study questionnaire but no convenient times for the air monitoring could be scheduled. There were 112 cases from the 1984 California TEAM Study from which the required 55 participants were to be obtained according to previously-defined criteria as given in the original Work Plan for this study (4,6,14). Of these, 48 were measured as having a high level of exposure in the previous study, 53 had a medium level of exposure and 11 had a low level of exposure. Of the 48 high-level exposure cases, 43 were attempted in the field and 26 were completed. None of these were included in the canister air sampling. Of the 53 mediumlevel exposure cases, 43 were attempted and 17 were completed. Finally, of the 11 low-level exposure cases all were attempted and 8 were completed. The results of the field data collection by final field status codes are given in Table 4-2.

Field collection began on January 29, 1987 and was concluded on February 15, 1987.

In preparation for the winter field activities, training was conducted by survey operations personnel with assistance from the field supervisor. Interviewers were trained on all aspects of field survey data collection including contacting the residents, obtaining cooperation, administering the study questionnaire using both the hard copy instrument and the programmed instrument on the computer, setting-up appointments for the 24-hour monitoring, reporting progress of work and administrative responsibilities. In addition, interviewers participated in mock-interviews and training exercises which involved practice in administering the study questionnaire and in transmitting the data using an automated telecommunications system. In addition to making four appointments for the chemists to collect environmental samples, the interviewers administered the study questionnaires.

For the Summer Season, two versions of the Study Questionnaire were designed and implemented. The exposure activity questionnaire from the Winter Season was again used in the Summer Season and was administered by the chemist at the last visit of the 24-hour monitoring period. Which version of the Study Questionnaire that was administered depended on whether the person recruited for the Summer Season participated in the prior Winter Season study. Version one was administered if the person recruited was the previous participant, otherwise version two was administered.

Forty of the participants were the original participants from the Winter Season, five were different participants, but from the same family. As in the Winter Season, an incentive was also provided to the participant.

Field data collection for the Summer Season began on June 29, 1987 and ended on July 12, 1987.

The results of the field data collection by final field status code are given in Table 4-3. The study questionnaire and environmental sampling was completed on 43 participants.

CHEMICAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

Personal air, fixed-site air, and canister air samples were collected during the Winter and Summer seasons. Personal and fixed-site air (indoor

and outdoor) samples were collected from each participant and their home using Tenax GC sampling cartridges. Canister air samples were also collected indoors and outdoors but in only a subset of homes. Tracer gas emitters were deployed and air exchange samples were collected at all of the homes. Real-time monitoring using a portable gas chromatograph was performed at selected homes (homes which had canister sampling also) during the Winter trip to assist in the placement of indoor fixed-site samplers.

Field controls and blanks equal to 7 percent of the number of field samples were maintained. Similarly, duplicate samples equal to 10 percent of the total number of samples were collected for each matrix, except for canister samples in the Winter Season when no duplicates were collected. Prior to actual field work, a schedule for preparing, exposing, and shipping of field blank, control, and duplicate samples was prepared. This schedule was followed during the field sampling. Table 4-4 summarizes the samples collected from each participant in both the Winter and Summer Season studies. Table 4-5 presents the total samples collected and analyzed from the Winter and Summer Seasons.

As in the 1984 TEAM study, the volatile organic compounds in personal and fixed-site air samples were collected by pulling air, using a constant flow pump, through a bed of Tenax GC contained in a glass tube. Approximately 18 L of air was collected over the monitoring period. Glass fiber filters were attached to the inlet end of the Tenax cartridge to remove particulates from the sampled air. For personal air sampling, the pump and cartridge were carried by the participant with the inlet of the sampling cartridge located in proximity to the subject's breathing zone. For fixed-site air sampling, the pump and cartridge were placed inside a metal box for protection with only the inlet end of the sampling cartridge protruding.

In addition, fixed-site air samples were also collected in evacuated, Summa-polished, stainless steel canisters (6 L nominal volume) using mass flow controllers to provide a fixed flow over the collection period during the Summer Season and flow controlling orifices during the Winter Season.

Exposed Tenax GC cartridges were analyzed by thermal desorption, capillary GC/MS/COMP. Canister samples were analyzed by GC/ECD/FID for the Winter Season samples and by GC/ECD/FID and GC/MS/COMP in the Summer Season samples.

Air exchange measurements were conducted during the Winter Season with each house considered as a single zone with an overall air infiltration rate except for the subset of ten homes which were treated as a three-zone model. A three-zone model was used during the Summer Season. In each residence, permeation devices [different perfluorotracer compounds in different zones] were placed in each zone. Tracer concentrations were passively monitored using capillary adsorbent tube samplers concurrent with volatile organic sampling. Analysis of the tube samplers by GC/ECD/FID was followed by application of a multicompartment mass balance model for determining the infiltration rate in each zone and the mixing rate between zones, as well as the overall infiltration rate for the home.

During the Winter Season, a portable gas chromatograph was used to locate sources of emissions in selected residences to aid in placement of indoor canister samples. This real-time monitoring was performed prior to actual monitoring on a subset of ten homes in the Winter Season.

Cooperative fixed-site sampling at a central location between RTI and the California Air Resources Board was planned as part of the study. The simultaneous sampling was intended to address two monitoring questions: (1) how well do the time integrated Tenax, Summa-polished canister and Tedlar bag sampling methods agree quantitatively; and (2) how well does a centrally-located fixed sampling location reflect the chemical microenvironment of a study participant's backyard? The centrally-located fixed-site collection station was operated during the same time as the monitoring at the participant's home. The fixed-site monitoring location was at the Madronna Middle School in Torrance.

All laboratory and field activities were performed under the standard operating procedures that have been previously drafted for the TEAM program. Peer-reviewed sampling and analysis protocols were employed for canister sample collection and analysis and air exchange measurements in lieu of standard operating procedures, as these procedures had not been executed during earlier TEAM studies.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

A quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) program was carried out during the Winter and Summer sampling. The results of these procedures are

presented here and will address the following areas:

- 1. Sample and data collection during field operations
- 2. Monitoring chemical analysis
- 3. Precision estimates based on duplicate sample analysis and
- 4. Accuracy assessment based on target compound measurement controls and performance audit samples.

This information was evaluated and summary statements are presented on (1) field operations, (2) completeness, (3) precision, and (4) accuracy for each of the Winter and Summer sampling trips to the Los Angeles County area.

Field Operations

The sample and data collection activities at the study sites during the Winter and Summer Seasons proceeded without serious problems. Standard operating procedures that had been developed were utilized during this sampling. During the Winter sampling, environmental sample collection was accomplished by four two-person teams. Two teams were at the site simultaneously. Three teams included one individual experienced in team sampling techniques. The fourth team did not. During the Summer sampling two, two-person teams were at the field site simultaneously. In addition, an individual portable GC operator was at the field site during the Winter Season. Site administrators were also in the field during the sampling. The site administrator was responsible for the successful execution of the day-to-day sampling efforts and the overall adherence to the study protocol.

Completeness

Completeness was defined as a percent of samples collected for which analytical results were reported (either not detected, trace or measurable). The completeness of field samples for all sampling trips was approximately 90 percent. The comparable completeness figure for the duplicate and quality assurance samples was approximately 75 percent.

Precision

Precision estimates were based on the analytical results for duplicate sample pairs although the observed variability included contributions from

both collection and analysis. The agreement between duplicate concentration values for target compounds was expressed as a percent relative standard deviation (%RSD). These data were evaluated and compared with respect to sample matrix and target compound.

Winter Season--

In general, the agreement between duplicate sample pairs was excellent. For most target compounds collected on Tenax across all media the median %RSD was less than 20 percent. One deviant exception was 1,4-dioxane (74 %RSD). The median %RSD between the primary and quality assurance laboratories was under 40 percent for most chemicals on Tenax samples across all media. The %RSD for duplicate air-exchange measurements was less than 33 percent.

Summer Season--

For the summer season, the median %RSD was less than 20 percent for most chemicals collected on indoor and outdoor Tenax samples while the median %RSD was less than 35 percent for most chemicals on personal air. The median %RSD between the primary and QA laboratories was under 25 percent across all Tenax sample types, considerably better than for the Winter study. The %RSD for duplicate air-exchange measurements ranged from 0 to 2.7 and 2.2 to 68.4 for two-zone and three-zone homes, respectively.

Accuracy

Two criteria were used in assessing method accuracy: (1) the blank-corrected recovery of target compounds from field control samples and (2) results from performance audit samples.

Winter Season--

The mean recovery of analytes from control samples on Tenax ranged from 75 to 129 percent with the relative standard deviation between 15 to 49 across all samples and compounds. The recovery of analytes from control samples in canisters, as measured by electron capture detection was 53 to 109 percent with a %RSD range of 14 to 41 for the winter sampling. Recovery data for control samples for air exchange measurements indicate a bias ranging from 4 to 48 percent.

The performance evaluation results for the Winter Season indicated a range of 87 to 152 mean percent recovery with a percent relative standard deviation of 8 to 61.

Summer Season--

For the Tenax control samples employed in the Summer Season, the mean recovery of analytes ranged from 85 to 100 percent with a %RSD between 2 and 65 percent. The mean % recovery of analytes in canister controls, as measured by ECD was 32 to 64 with a %RSD of 1-86, whereas, with MS the % recoveries were 75 to 102 percent. And finally, recovery data for air-exchange indicated a potential bias of 13, 12, and 5.8 percent for PFT2, PFT3, and PFT8, respectively.

The performance evaluation results for Tenax sampling cartridges indicated a mean % recovery of 54 to 130 and %RSD of 8 to 55 across all chemicals.

A comparison of the accuracy, as based on these two criteria for the 1987 study versus 1984 study, indicates a lower degree of bias in the 1987 study.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA Winter Season

For Tenax samples, benzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethylene, and \underline{m} ,p-xylene were measurable in over 90 percent of the samples in all media (Table 4-6). Ethylbenzene, p-dichlorobenzene, o-xylene, and n-octane were measurable in at least 50 percent of the samples in all media. Carbon tetrachloride, styrene, n-decane, n-undecane, and n-nonane showed higher percentages in the personal, indoor, and outdoor air samples than in breath samples. Chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and n-dodecane showed higher percentages in personal and indoor air samples than outdoor air samples. Limonene and a-pinene showed higher breath, personal air, and indoor air percentages than outdoor air percentages. 1,4-Dioxane, m-dichlorobenzene, and 1,2-dibromoethane showed low percentages in all media.

Limonene, \underline{m} , \underline{p} -xylene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane showed the highest values in both overnight and daytime personal air samples. Limonene, \underline{m} , \underline{p} -xylene, and \underline{p} -dichlorobenzene showed high levels in overnight and

daytime kitchen and daytime living area samples. For outdoor samples, benzene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and m,p-xylene showed the highest values.

For canister samples, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene had high percentages measurable (Table 4-7). Trichloroethylene and 1,1,1-trichloroethane showed the highest values indoors, while carbon tetrachloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane showed the highest levels outdoors.

Summer Season

For the Tenax samples, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane were measured in over 75 percent of the samples for all media while ethylbenzene and \underline{m} , \underline{p} -xylene were measured in over half of the samples in all media (Table 4-8). Styrene, α -pinene, \underline{n} -undecane, and \underline{n} -dodecane showed lower percentages in outdoors than in personal or indoor air. Limonene showed lower percentages outdoors than in the other media. Chlorobenzene, \underline{m} -dichlorobenzene, 1,4-dioxane, \underline{o} -dichlorobenzene, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, and 1,2-dibromoethane showed low percentages in all media.

Relatively large concentrations were found for 1,1,1-trichloroethane, p-dichlorobenzene, and \underline{m} ,p-xylene in overnight personal air and for 1,1,1-trichloroethane, \underline{m} ,p-xylene, and limonene in daytime personal air. Indoors and outdoors, 1,1,1-trichloroethane and \underline{m} ,p-xylene showed the highest values.

The canister samples for the Summer Season were analyzed using two methods: (1) GC/MS/COMP and (2) GC/ECD/FID. For the GC/ECD/FID samples, chloroform, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene were most often found (Table 4-9). Methylene chloride, allyl chloride, and trans-1,2-dichloroethylene were occasionally found. Vinylidene chloride, 1,1-dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride were never found. For the GC/MS/COMP samples, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, benzene, toluene, tetrachloroethylene, ethylbenzene, o-xylene, m.p-xylene, n-decane, and methylene chloride were found in most samples while chloroform, p-dichlorobenzene, and n-o-ctane were often found (Table 4-10). Vinylidene chloride, n-dodecane, and trichloroethylene were occasionally found while carbon tetrachloride and vinyl chloride were never found.

For the GC/ECD/FID samples, methylene chloride showed the highest concentrations indoors, while 1,1,1-trichloroethane and carbon tetrachloride showed the highest levels outdoors. For the GC/MS/COMP samples, toluene showed the highest concentrations indoors while \underline{n} -dodecane was highest outdoors.

Central Fixed Site - Summer Season

Three collectors (Tenax, Tedlar bags, and canisters) were used to obtain central fixed-site samples. The canisters were then processed using GC/ECD/FID and GC/MS/COMP. The four data sets yielded information on a variety of compounds. Only 1,1,1-trichloroethane was detected in sufficient quantity in all four methods to give a good comparison. However, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethylene, ethylbenzene, \underline{o} -xylene, \underline{m} , \underline{p} -xylene, \underline{n} -decane, and methylene chloride were measurable in sufficient quantity in pairs of methods to allow comparisons.

The ratios for the various pairs of methods are given in Table 4-11. The ratio was included only if both observations were measurable. No large differences are apparent. However, GC/ECD/FID canister concentrations tended to be higher than GC/MS/COMP canister or Tenax concentrations.

The fixed-site levels were then compared with the outdoor levels found at the participants' homes. The outdoor levels at the homes were paired with the central fixed-site outdoor levels taken on the same date during the same 12-hour period. The ratios were computed (Table 4-12) using the same inclusion criteria as above. The ratios show that the home outdoor samples tended to be higher than the central fixed-site samples (i.e., ratios were less than 1.0).

House Source Strengths

Whole-house source strengths based on overnight and daytime, kitchen, and daytime living area concentrations were calculated using the following model:

$$S = A*V(C_n-C_0)$$

where $S = \text{ whole house source strength } (\mu g/hr)$,

A = air exchange rate (1/hr),

 $V = \text{house volume } (m^3),$

 $C_n = \text{indoor concentration } (\mu g/m^3),$

 C_0 = outdoor concentration ($\mu g/m^3$).

These calculations were done only on concentrations that were measurable. The house source strengths for the overnight kitchen (Tables 4-13 and 4-14) show wide ranges. While all means were greater than zero, there were large differences with p-dichlorobenzene showing an average winter source strength of 12,500 μ g/hr while carbon tetrachloride showed an average of 0.81 μ g/hr.

TABLE 4-1. SUMMARY OF RE-ENLISTMENT OF 1984 STUDY RESPONDENTS - WINTER, 1987

	Assumed Status of Resident					
Final Status	Original Participant	New Participant	Don't Know Participant	Total		
Original Participant	11	6	14	31		
Original Family, Different Participant	2	2	5	9		
Different Family, Different Participant	1	1	9	11		
Total	14	9	28	51		

TABLE 4-2. RESULTS OF FIELD DATA COLLECTION - WINTER SEASON

Field Status Codes	Number of Participants
Study Questionnaire and Environmental Sampling Completed	51
Study Questionnaire Completed, Environmental Sampling Not Performed	2
Refusal to Participate by Household	13
No One at Home	24
Other	7
Not Worked in the Field	15
TOTAL	112

TABLE 4-3. RESULTS OF FIELD DATA COLLECTION - SUMMER SEASON

Field Status Codes	Number of Participants
Study Questionnaire and Environmental Sampling Completed	43
Study Questionnaire Completed, Environmental Sampling Not Performed	2
Refusal to Participate by Household	4
Vacant Housing Unit	1
Original Participant Moved	1
TOTAL	51

TABLE 4-4. SUMMARY OF SAMPLES COLLECTED IN WINTER AND SUMMER SEASONS

Season	Personal Air	<u>Fixed-Si</u> Outdoor		<u>Caniste</u> Outdoor		Air Exchange	Central F Canister	
Winter	152/142ª	150/138	215/195	22/18	22/30	298/270	_	
Summer	112/108	112/108	171/156	22/22	22/22	315/303	16/16	26/26

aScheduled for collection/actual collection; includes samples, duplicates, QA samples, field blanks, and field controls; lab blanks and lab controls excluded.

TABLE 4-5. SUMMARY OF SAMPLES ANALYZED FROM THE WINTER AND SUMMER SEASONS

Season	Personal Air	<u>Fixed-Si</u> Outdoor		<u>Caniste</u> Outdoor		Air Exchange	<u>Central</u> F	ixed Site Tenax GC
Winter	119	117	153	18	29	241	_	
Summer	99	102	151	22	22	288	15	25

TABLE 4-6. TARGET COMPOUNDS SORTED BY PERCENT MEASURABLE IN TENAX SAMPLES - WINTER SEASON

Ubiquitous Compounds	Range of % Measurable
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Benzene	91-100 92-100
Tetrachloroethylene p-Dichlorobenzene Ethylbenzene	98-100 54-98 65-100
o-Xylene m,p-Xylene	62-100 94-100
<u>n</u> -Octane Often Present	75–100
Chloroform 1,2-Dichloroethane Carbon tetrachloride Styrene n-Decane n-Dodecane n-Undecane a-Pinene Limonene n-Nonane	17-69 2-82 0-91 27-100 44-100 22-96 42-100 22-100 49-100 46-100
Trichloroethylene	8-52
Occasionally Found m-Dichlorobenzene	0-14
1,4-Dioxane 1,2-Dibromoethane	0-14 0-22 0-2

TABLE 4-7. TARGET COMPOUNDS SORTED BY PERCENT MEASURABLE IN CANISTER SAMPLES - WINTER SEASON

Ubiquitous Compounds	Range of % Measurable	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Carbon tetrachloride	100 86-100	
Often Present		
Trichloroethylene Tetrachloroethylene	14-100 0-75	
Occasionally Found		
Chloroform Methylene chloride Allyl chloride	6-38 12-25 0-6	
Never Found		
Vinylidene chloride <u>trans</u> -1,2-Dichloroethylene 1,1-Dichloroethane <u>cis</u> -1,2-Dichloroethylene	0 0 0 0	

TABLE 4-8. TARGET COMPOUNDS SORTED BY PERCENT MEASURABLE IN TENAX SAMPLES - SUMMER SEASON

Ubiquitous Compounds	Range of % Measurable	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Benzene Tetrachloroethylene Ethylbenzene m,p-Xylene	95-100 75-100 79-100 67-100 67-100	
Often Present		
Carbon tetrachloride Styrene p-Dichlorobenzene o-Xylene n-Decane n-Dodecane n-Undecane a-Pinene Limonene n-Nonane	0-83 22-90 26-77 33-100 28-100 3-86 9-100 8-94 3-100 8-100	
Occasionally Found		
Chloroform 1,2-Dichloroethane Trichloroethylene Chlorobenzene m-Dichlorobenzene o-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dioxane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	22-47 0-42 0-41 0-10 0-10 2-15 0-9 0-3	
Never Found		
1,2-Dibromoethane	0	

TABLE 4-9. TARGET COMPOUNDS SORTED BY PERCENT MEASURABLE IN ECD/FID CANISTER SAMPLES - SUMMER SEASON

Ubiquitous Compounds	Range of % Measurable	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Carbon Tetrachloride Tetrachloroethylene	87-100 87-100 62-100	
Often Present		
Chloroform Trichloroethylene	37-100 25-63	
Occasionally Found		
Methylene chloride Allyl chloride <u>trans</u> -1,2-Dichloroethylene	0-25 0-13 0-13	
Never Found		
Vinyl chloride Vinylidene chloride 1,1-Dichloroethane cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0 0 0 0	

TABLE 4-10. TARGET COMPOUNDS SORTED BY PERCENT MEASURABLE IN MS CANISTER SAMPLES - SUMMER SEASON

	Range of % Measurable	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	100	
Benzene	100	
Toluene	100	
Tetrachloroethylene	50-75	
Ethylbenzene	62-100	
<u>o</u> -Xylene	62-100	
m,p-Xylene	100	
n-Decane	62-100	
Dichloromethane	100	
Often Present		
Chloroform	0-63	**
<u>p</u> -Dichlorobenzene	37-63	
<u>n</u> -Octane	25-88	
Occasionally Found		
Vinylidene chloride	0-13	
Trichloroethylene	0-13 0-38	
n-Dodecane	12-25	
<u>n</u> -boaccane	12-23	
Never Found		
Carbon tetrachloride	0	
Vinyl chloride	0	

TABLE 4-11. SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR RATIO OF CONCENTRATIONS FOUND IN CENTRAL FIXED SITE SAMPLES

ECD/FID TO MS CANISTER										
Compound	Sample Size	Mean <u>Ratio</u>	Median <u>Ratio</u>	Minimum <u>Ratio</u>	Maximum Ratio					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Carbon Tetrachloride	11 1	1.39 1.18	1.35 1.18	0.94 1.18	2.23 1.18					
Tetrachloroethylene	2	1.41	1.41	1.34	1.48					
ECD/FID CANISTER TO TEDLAR BAG										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	0.58	0.35	0.12	1.66					
Carbon Tetrachloride Tetrachloroethylene	11	2.90	2.29	1.58	5.30					
=======================================	10 ========	0.41	0.22	0.04	1.22					
ECD/FID CANISTER TO TENAX										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10	1.71	0.69	0.42	8.22					
Carbon Tetrachloride	6	1.69	1.37	1.00	2.93					
Tetrachloroethylene	5 -	2.10	1.69	1.17	3.27					
MS CANISTER TO TEDLAR BAG					=======					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	0.45	0.28	0.08	1.69					
Carbon Tetrachloride	1	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48					
Tetrachloroethylene Methylene chloride	2 11	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.36					
=======================================		0.89	0.93	0.04	2.36					
MS CANISTER TO TENAX										
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10	1.48	0.57	0.29	8.39					
Benzene	10	1.70	0.58	0.50	5.29					
Ethylbenzene o-Xylene	9 9	0.88 1.11	0.98	0.32	1.27					
m,p-Xylene	10	0.77	1.18 0.72	0.42 0.31	1.65 1.25					
<u>n</u> -Decane	3	6.43	6.55	3.67	9.09					
TEDLAR BAG TO TENAX	=======	=======	=======	=======	======					
Chloroform	2	0.50	0.50	0.07	0.94					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	17.	3.19	3.09	0.50	11.4					
Carbon Tetrachloride	10	0.83	0.76	0.49	1.49					
Tetrachloroethylene	9	5.02	3.95	1.54	12.9					

TABLE 4-12. SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR RATIO OF CONCENTRATIONS FOUND IN CENTRAL FIXED SITE TO OUTDOOR SAMPLES

ECD/FID CANISTER					
Compound	Sample	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
	Size	Ratio	_Ratio_	Ratio	Ratio
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	0.73	0.58	0.13	2.12
Carbon Tetrachloride	11	0.91	0.92	0.09	2.06
Tetrachloroethylene	7	0.97	1.21	0.26	1.46
MS CANISTER					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Benzene Toluene Tetrachloroethylene p-Dichlorobenzene Ethylbenzene o-Xylene m,p-Xylene n-Decane n-Octane Methylene chloride ====================================	13	1.09	0.55	0.13	6.94
	13	1.12	0.95	0.26	2.90
	13	0.85	0.75	0.25	1.68
	3	0.56	0.64	0.36	0.69
	2	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.74
	9	0.66	0.75	0.15	1.10
	11	0.92	0.85	0.10	2.44
	13	1.12	0.81	0.24	4.08
	10	0.77	0.75	0.04	1.44
	2	0.92	0.92	0.82	1.02
	13	0.62	0.66	0.06	1.03
Chloroform 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Benzene Carbon Tetrachloride Tetrachloroethylene Ethylbenzene o-Xylene m,p-Xylene n-Decane n-Octane n-Undecane n-Nonane	2 57 52 30 21 65 64 65 12 5 2	0.64 0.90 0.92 1.23 0.35 0.86 0.60 0.98 0.21 0.72 1.33 0.68	0.64 0.63 0.67 1.17 0.30 0.54 0.40 0.61 0.16 0.73 1.33 0.65	0.33 0.10 0.08 0.70 0.10 0.15 0.10 0.16 0.05 0.44 1.31 0.29	0.95 4.86 4.90 2.51 0.88 6.63 4.69 7.59 0.46 1.06 1.34 1.27

TABLE 4-13. SUMMARY STATISTICS (µg/hr) FOR WHOLE HOUSE SOURCE STRENGTHS BASED ON OVERNIGHT KITCHEN CONCENTRATIONS FOR SELECTED COMPOUNDS - WINTER SEASON

Compound	Sample <u>Size</u>	<u>Mean</u>	Std. Error	<u>Minimum</u>	Maximum
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	32	1,310	730	-6,350	20,500
Benzene	27	984	583	-2,670	10,900
Carbon Tetrachloride	29	0.81	16.3	-269	267
Tetrachloroethylene	31	126	141	-1,210	3,230
Styrene	28	20.2	80.7	-824	1,270
p-Dichlorobenzene	26	12,500	5,160	-753	104,000
Ethylbenzene	32	314	233	-1,780	6,010
m,p-Xylene	32	1,200	1,040	-8,100	28,100
n-Octane	30	419	232	-1,080	6,750
n-Undecane	29	531	177	- 703	3,790
Timonene	26	6,153	1,490	343	32,900
<u>n</u> -Nonane	31	814	408	-1,230	9,630

TABLE 4-14. SUMMARY STATISTICS ($\mu g/hr$) FOR WHOLE HOUSE SOURCE STRENGTHS BASED ON OVERNIGHT KITCHEN CONCENTRATIONS FOR SELECTED COMPOUNDS - SUMMER SEASON

Compound	Sample <u>Size</u>	Mean	Std. Error	Minimum	Maximum
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	34	2,740	1,360	-8,560	43,300
Benzene	34	630	369	-3,440	8,280
Carbon Tetrachloride	24	17.3	28.7	-456	382
Tetrachloroethylene	19	253	159	-1,580	1,990
Styrene	12	1,010	839	-147	10,200
<u>p</u> -Dichlorobenzene	9	3,090	1,780	-1,020	14,900
Ethylbenzene	34	449	182	-1,250	5,330
m,p-Xylene	34	1,900	795	-6,440	22,200
n-Octane	23	826	182	-36.9	3,640
n-Undecane	12	6,270	3,590	-17.2	43,400
Limonene	1	•	- •		.07.00
<u>n</u> -Nonane	23	854	233	-183	4,580

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SECTION 5 RECOMMENDATIONS

SURVEY OPERATIONS

Both the Household Questionnaire and the Exposure Activity Questionnaire continue to be resistant to uniform administration by TEAM survey and analytical staff. In particular, questions about "ceiling exhaust fans" were almost certainly inconsistently interpreted by interviewers, chemists and participants. A thorough review of the questions in both of these survey instruments is recommended.

A comparison was made for data derived from analysis of samples collected at a centrally-located fixed-site. Three sampling and analysis approaches were compared: (1) Tenax GC sampling with GC/MS/COMP (2) canister sampling with GC/MS/COMP, and (3) canister sampling with GC/ECD/FID. Based on the results obtained, sampling with a Tenax GC cartridge or a canister followed by GC/MS/COMP analysis yielded comparable data. However, of the two analysis methods, GC/ECD/FID and GC/MS/COMP for canisters, the more versatility and greater sensitivity for a wide variety of volatile chemicals was exhibited by GC/MS/COMP. Thus, it is recommended that either Tenax or canister sampling be employed in future studies requiring fixed-site monitoring in combination with GC/MS/COMP analysis.

In future studies of this nature, we strongly recommend that the activities to be performed at each of the homes be clearly delineated and the magnitude of the burden on the participant be kept to a minimum. The collection of an enormous number of samples and questionnaire information also produces a heavy burden on the field sampling team. Thus, it is recommended that in any future study, the design, types and numbers of samples collected be carefully justified to reduce the effort and cost.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Although there has been extensive analysis of the California data for the 1984 and 1987 studies, additional analysis could be undertaken

including:

- 1. The questionnaire data collected from each participant should be more fully explored. This includes not only the household questionnaire, but also the 24-hour exposure screener which the participants completed for their activities during the monitoring period. A detailed evaluation of the relationship between various questionnaire variables and observed levels of target compounds and indoor air remains to be performed. Such an evaluation would assess whether differences in VOC levels in indoor air versus outdoor air could be explained by questionnaire data.
- 2. The relationship between compounds in a given medium should be further examined. In particular, Spearman correlations between compounds and principal components analysis could be performed. Principal components analysis would indicate whether a few linear combinations of compounds within a sample medium account for the observed variability in VOC concentrations.
- 3. Volatile organic compound levels in air collected at the various sampling sites should be compared. That is, comparison of these VOC levels in the 1987 and the 1984 study in Los Angeles County should be performed. Furthermore, a comparison should be made to other areas such as Contra Costa County, California; Bayonne/ Elizabeth, New Jersey; Devils Lake, North Dakota; and Greensboro, North Carolina.
- 4. Detail multivariate analysis of the TEAM database has not been undertaken. In particular, multivariate analysis to organize the VOC into groups should be done (using principal component analysis) followed by an examination of the success of prediction of the VOC group concentrations by the questionnaire data. This type of analysis potentially would be extremely useful in planning future surveys. In addition, the multivariate analysis of variance could be used to determine if VOC levels are significantly different by site and season.
- 5. The effects of meteorological conditions on indoor and outdoor VOC levels should be investigated. For example, the effects of wind direction and temperature on indoor levels of various compounds might be contrasted with the effects of these meteorological

variables on the outdoor fixed-site VOC levels. A more detailed comparison could be performed between the outdoor fixed-site locations at the residences and the centrally-located fixed site in terms of these meteorological variables.

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APPENDIX A

WINTER SEASON:
Study Questionnaire
Exposure Activity Questionnaire
Inventory Form

OMB NO.

2080-0027

EXPIRES:

January 1988

STUDY ON TOXIC CHEMICALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN SAMPLES

Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA, IS UNDERTAKING A RESEARCH STUDY FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD TO ASSESS LEVELS AND RELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED TOXIC COMPOUNDS IN HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA. THE INFORMATION RECORDED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AND WILL BE USED SOLELY FOR RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON PUBLIC HEALTH. ALL RESULTS WILL BE SUMMARIZED FOR GROUPS OF PEOPLE; NO INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WILL BE RELEASED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL. WHILE YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO RESPOND, YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY COMPREHENSIVE. ACCURATE AND TIMELY.

(PL/	ACE PID L	ABEL	HER	E).	
(PLACE	CHEMISTE	RY LAE	BEL	HERE)	

ist, I would like to ask some questions	about your occupation.
 Are you presently employed in any capad 	city? (CIRCLE RESPONSE CODE)
1 Yes (CONTINUE)	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 4)
2. a. What is your current occupation?	٠.
b. Is this your usual primary occupa-	tion?
1 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 3)	2 No
c. What is your primary occupation?	
3. What is the name and street address work?	s of the organization for which yo
Name:	
Address:	Room # ZIP
(GO TO QUESTION 6)	
IF NOT PRESENTLY EMPLOYED: Which of status?	
1 Housewife	Unemployed
2 Student (GO TO QUESTION 6)	Retired (GO TO OUESTION 5)
1 Housewife (GO TO QUESTION 6) 2 Student 5	5 Disabled
. What was your main occupation?	. •

Next,	I	would	like	to	ask	some	questions	regarding	your	personal	habits.
-------	---	-------	------	----	-----	------	-----------	-----------	------	----------	---------

		,
6.		ich of the following best describes your cigarette smoking status? (REAL SWER CHOICES AND CIRCLE ONE)
	1	Current smoker (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
	2	Ex-smoker (CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 8a)
	3	Never smoked (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
7.	a.	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke per day?
٠		1 Less than 1/2 pack
		2 1/2 pack or more, but less than 1 pack
		3 1 pack or more, but less than 1 1/2 packs
		4 1 1/2 packs or more, but less than 2 packs
		5 More than 2 packs
	b.	What is the number that appears on the side panel of the brand of cigarettes you usually smoke?
		Number
	c.	Do you usually inhale the smoke?
		1 Yes 2 No
8.	a.	Does anyone else in your household smoke cigarettes?
		1 Yes 2 No

b. Which rooms do smokers, living or visiting in the home, smoke in most often between the hours of (a) 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.? and (b) 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY FOR EACH TIME PERIOD)

	(DAYTIME) a. <u>7 a.m 6 p.m.</u>	(EVENING/NIGHT) b. <u>6 p.m 7 a.m.</u>
Living room	1	1
Dining room	2 .	2
Kitchen	3	3
Den	4	4
Master bedroom	5	5
Other bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)	6	6
Other room (SPECIFY)	7	7
NONE	8	8
•	•	

(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)

9. a. Do you use any of the following tobacco products on a regular basis? IF YES:
b. About how many times a day or
week do you use (NAME OF
TOBACCO PRODUCT)?

	·	YES	<u>NO</u>	TIMES PER	DAY	WEEK
(1)	Pipes	1	2		1	2
(2)	Cigars	1	2	•	1	2
(3)	Snuff	1	2		1	2
(4)	Chewing Tobacco	1	2		1	2

10.	Do y (FOR	ou or any member of your househo EACH YES, ASK WHO?)	Id pursue any of the following hobbies?
	Hobb	ies	Household <u>No You Member</u>
	Pain	ting	0 1 2
	Furn	iture refinishing	0 1 2
	Scal	e models	0 1 2
	Gard	ening	0 1 2
	Hous	e plants	0 1 2
	Auto	mobile or bicycle repair	0 1 2
11.		you worked with or used pesting 1 hour at a time in the past 6 m	icides or herbicides outdoors for more nonths?
		1 Yes	2 No
12.	a.	Did you or any member of the the past 6 months?	nousehold use pesticides in the home in
		1 Yes	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 13)
	b.	In which rooms?	
		1 Living Room 5	Master Bedroom
		2 Dining Room 6	Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)
		3 Kitchen 7	Other Room (SPECIFY)
		4 Den	
		(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON I	AST PAGE)
13.	a.	Did you pay someone to have your months?	home treated for pests in the past 6
		1 Yes	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 13d)
	b.	About how many times in the past	6 months?
		Times	

13.	c.	When was the last time you paid pests? (RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES OF TIME)	someone to have your home treated for AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE FOR UNIT
		1 Days ago 2 Weeks ago	o 3-Months ago 4 Other (SPECIFY)
	d.	In the past 6 months, did you hat that you use in your home commerce	ve any drapes, carpeting, or furniture cially cleaned?
		1 Yes	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 14)
	e.	About how many times in the last	6 months?
		Times	•
	f.	When was the last time you had that you use in your home command TIMES AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE	d any drapes, carpeting, or furniture mercially cleaned? (RECORD NUMBER OF E FOR UNIT OF TIME)
		1 Days ago 2 Weeks ago	3 Months ago 4 Other (SPECIFY)
14.	In w	which areas of your home do you a your waking hours? (CIRCLE ALL TH/	and other household members spend most
		1 Living Room 5	Master Bedroom
		2 Dining Room 6	Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)
		3 Kitchen 7	Other Room (SPECIFY)
		4 Den	
		(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LA	AST PAGE)
15.	Do y APPL	ou have any of the following in	your home? (READ AND CIRCLE ALL THAT
		1 Central air conditioning	4 Ceiling exhaust fan(s)
		2 Window air conditioner(s)	5 None of these
		<pre>3 Portable circulating fan(s)</pre>	
-		(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LA	ST PAGE)

16.	a.	Do you have a fireplace in your home?	
		1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION	17a)
	b.	Is the damper open now?	
		1 Yes 2 No	
		(RECORD ANSWERS ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)	
17.	a.	Are you now using mothballs or moth crystals in your home?	
		1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 1	8a)
		SPECIFY BRAND NAME	
	b.	Specifically, where are you using them?	
		(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)	
18.	a.	Do you use indoor air fresheners of any type? (e.g., sprays wick)	or liquid
		1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 19)	
	b.	In which room(s) are these c. How often are they used? fresheners used?	-
		TIMES PER DAY WEEK MONTH YEAR CON	TINUOUS
		/ 1 2 3 4	5
		/ 1 2 3 4	5
		/ 1 2 3 4	5
		/ 1 2 3 4	5
		(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)	
19.	Do y	you use bathroom deodorants attached to a wall or toilet bowl?	
		1 Yes 2 No	

20.	a.	Is your water supplied by a municipality or corporation?										
		1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 20f)										
	b.	How often do you use water supplied by a municipality or corporation for drinking and drink mixes (coffee, tea, etc.) at home? (READ AND CIRCLE ONE)										
		1 Always 3 Sometimes										
		2 Usually 4 Never										
	c.	Do you use bottled water?										
		1 Yes 2 No										
	d.	Do you sometimes drink water from your sink or refrigerator tap?										
		1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 20f)										
	e.	When you drink water from the tap, do you usually run the water for a time before filling your glass or drink the first water out of the tap?										
		1 Usually run the water for a time										
		2 Usually drink the first water out of the tap										
	f.	Do you have a filter on your water tap or any other type of filter that purifies the water?										
		1 Yes 2 No										
21.	a.	Is there a residential garage attached to or contained in the same building as your home?										
		1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 22)										
	b.	About how often can you smell odors in adjacent rooms? (READ AND CIRCLE ONE)										
		1 Frequently 2 Sometimes 3 Never										
		(RECORD ANSWERS ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)										

22.	Do	you	stor	re an	y of	the fo	ollowing	ite	ems	in a	any	structure	that	is	att	ached
	to	or	part	of	your	home,	such	as a	a g	ara	ge,	basement,	or s	stora	ige	room?
	(RI	EAD	EACH	ITEM	1 AND	CIRCLE	APPROPR	IATE	RES	PON:	ŠE (CODE.)			-	

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Kerosene	1	2' -
Gasoline	1	2
Gasoline-powered lawn mower	1	2
An automobile	1	2
Motorcycle	1	2
Pesticides, insecticides, or lawn and . garden chemicals	1	2

- 23. a. Do you store cleaning supplies (e.g., chlorine bleaches, detergents) in the following places?
- b. IF YES: Does this area or room have an odor?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Never</u>
Kitchen	1	. 2	. 1	2	3
Utility room	1.	2	1	2	3
Bathroom	1	2	1	2	3
Basement	1	2	. 1	2	3
Other (SPECIFY	1	2	1	2	3

(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)

24. a		you store paints,	varnishes
	or	paint thinners or	removers
	in	the following place	es?

IF YES: Is there an odor near these materials?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
(1) Attached garage?	1	2	3	1	· . 2
(2) Basement?	1	2	3	1	2
(3) Attic?	1	2	3	1	2
(4) Attached shop or workroom?	1	2	3	1	2
(5) Other (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	1	2
(DECORD ANGUED	(C) ADC	\\/	ID ON LACT DACE		

(RECORD ANSWER(S) ABOVE AND ON LAST PAGE)

Fina	Hy,	I	would	like	to	ask	some	general	questions	about	you.
	_										

25. Sex (by observation): (CIRCLE RESPONSE CODE)

1 Male

2 Female

26. Race (by observation): (CIRCLE RESPONSE CODE)

1 Hispanic

4 Asian/Pacific Islander

2 American Indian/Alaskan Native

5 White, not of Hispanic origin

3 Black, not of Hispanic origin

27. What is your birthdate?

(month) (day) (year)

28. What is your approximate weight? ______1bs. 1 Do not know

29. What is your approximate height in feet and inches? ____ ft.

INTERVIEWER INFORMATION

Interviewer Number:	Date of Interview:	Month Day Year
	COMMENTS	
·		
	 <u>-</u>	
	atternoon to the control of the cont	
		·

TEAR OUT PAGE

FROM Q.8b + ROOMS SMOKED IN:

	(DAYTIME) a. <u>7 a.m 6 p.m.</u>	(EVENING/NIGHT) b. 6 p.m 7 a.m.
Living room	1	1
Dining room	2	2
Kitchen	3	3
Den	4	4
Master bedroom	5	5
Other bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)	6	6
Other room (SPECIFY)	7	7
NONE	8	8

FROM Q.12 +

a.	Did you or any member	of	the	household	use	pesticides	in	the	home	in
	the past 6 months?									

1 Yes

2 No

- b. In which rooms?
 - 1 Living Room

5 Master Bedroom

2 Dining Room

6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)

3 Kitchen

Other Room (SPECIFY)

4 Den

TEAR OUT PAGE

FROM Q.14 \rightarrow In which areas of your home do you and other household members spend most of their waking hours?

		1	Living	Room	į	5	Master Bedroo	n		
		2 Dining Room		6	5	Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)				
		3	Kitcher	n	7	7	Other Room (S	PECIFY)		
		4	Den			•		11 to 12		
						•		***		<u></u>
FRC)M Q.1	.5 →	Do you	have any of t	the follo	iwa	ng in your ho	ne?		
	1 (entr	al air	conditioner	4	C	eiling exhaus	t fan(s)		
	2 W	lindo	w air d	conditioner(s)) 5	N	one of these			
	3 F	orta	ble ci	rculating fan	(s)					
FR(OM Q.1	.ба →	· Firep	lace?			1 Yes		2	No
		b.	Dampe	er open?			1 Yes		2	No
FR(OM Q.1	17 +					•			
	a.	Are	e you no	ow using moth	balls or	mo	th crystals i	n your home	?	
		-1	Yes				2 No			
		SPE	ECIFY B	RAND NAME				-		
		_		•			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	b.	Whe	ere?							

TEAR OUT PAGE

F	ROM	0.	18	+

- 18. a. Do you use indoor air fresheners of any type? (e.g., sprays or liquid wick)
 - 1 Yes

2 No

In which room(s) are these c. How often are they used? b. fresheners used?

TIMES PER	<u>DAY</u>	WEEK	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	CONTINUOUS
 /	1	2	3	4	5
 /	1	2	3	4	5
 /	1	2	3	4	5
/	1	2	3	4	5

FROM Q.21b. - SMELL GAS/AUTO ODORS IN ADJACENT ROOMS?

1 Frequently 2 Sometimes

3 Never 4 Not Applicable

FROM Q.23a. +

- Do you store cleaning supplies b. Does this area or room have (e.g., chlorine bleaches, an odor? detergents) in the following places?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	Never
Kitchen	1	Ż	1	2	3
Utility room	1,	2	1	2	3
Bathroom	1	2	1	2	3
Basement	1	2	1	2	3
Other (SPECIFY)	i	2	_ 1	2	3
•					

TEAR OUT PAGE

FROM Q.24a. + STORE PAINTS, ETC. IN:						IS THERE AN ODOR?		
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>NA</u>		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
(1)	Attached garage?	1	2	3		1	· 2	
(2)	Basement?	1	2	3	•	1	2	
(3)	Attic?	1	2	3		1	2	
(4)	Attached shop or workroom?	1	2	3		1	2	
(5)	Other (SPECIFY)	1	2	3		1	2	

OMB NO.

2080-0027

EXPIRES: January 1988

TEAM STUDY 24-HOUR RECALL EXPOSURE AND ACTIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE

P.I	.D.			
DAT	Έ		•	
THE	F0	LLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR THE PA	ST 24-HOUR PERIOD.	
1.	a.	Have you pumped your own gasoline during the past 24 hours.	1 Yes	2 No
	b.	IF YES: Was a vapor lock device (nozzle protector) in use?	1 Yes	2 No
	c.	Did you pump leaded or unleaded?	1 Leaded	2 Unleaded
	d.	At what time?	a.m. p.m.	•
2.	a.	Do you have clothes in the house that have been dry-cleaned in the past week?	1 Yes	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 3)
	b.	Did you wear any of these clothes in the past 24 hours?	1 Yes	2 No
	c.	IF YES: For how long did you wear these clothes?	Hrs.	Mins.
3.	a.	Did you smoke any cigarettes during the first monitoring period, that is, between (TIME)?	1 Yes	2 No
	b.	IF YES: About how many cigarettes did you smoke?		

	c.	Did you smoke any cigarettes during the second monitoring period, that is, between (TIME) and (TIME)?	1 Yes	2 No
	d.	IF YES: About how many cigarettes did you smoke?		•
4.	fo	ve you used any of the llowing tobacco products the past 24 hours?	YES	<u>NO</u>
	a.	Pipes?	1-	2
	b.	Cigars?	1	2
	c.	Snuff?	1	2
	c.	Chewing tobacco?	1	2
5.	a.	Were you in the same room or enclosed area with someone who was smoking in the past 24 hours? (e.g., at home, at work, at parties)	1 Yes	2 No
	b.	IF YES: About how much time were you exposed to others' smoke?	Hrs.	Mins.
	C.	Including yourself, how many people were smoking?	People	
6.	in he in	ve you used or worked with secticides, pesticides, or rbicides in any way, includ- g farming or gardening in the st 24 hours?	1 Yes	2 No
	(1	IF YES:) ENTER SPECIFIC PRODUCT NAME.		
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.

	(2)	ENTER SPECIFIC PRODUCT NAME.			
		a. Ending at what time?		a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs	•	Mins.
	(3)	ENTER SPECIFIC PRODUCT NAME.			
		a. Ending at what time?		a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs	•	Mins.
7.	a.	Did you go to work today in your regular occupation?	1 Yes	2 No	3 Unemployed
	b.	IF YES: What time did you go to work?		a.m. p.m.	
	c.	What time did you leave work?		a.m. p.m.	
HAV	E YO	U USED OR BEEN NEAR ANY OF THE FOLL	OWING IN	THE PAS	T 24 HOURS?
8.	ace	nts/solvents (e.g., tone, chloroform, uene)?	1 Yes		2 No
	(1)	IF YES: SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME			
		a. Ending at what time?		a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs	•	Mins.
	(2)	SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		a. Ending at what time?		a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs	•	Mins.

9.		rous, vaporizing glues adhesives?	1 Yes	2 No
	(1)	IF YES: SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		· .
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m.	•
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
	(2)	SPECIFY THE PRODUCT		
		NAME		
		a. Ending at what time?	p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
10.	fre	h crystals, room air shener, or bathroom dorizers?	1 Yes	2 No
	(1)	IF YES: SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
	(2)	SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
11.	gas oil	roleum products (e.g., oline, fuel oil, motor , kerosene, etc., exclud- pumping your own gas?	1 Yes	2 No
	(1)	IF YES: SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.

		SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a. Ending at what time? b. For how long?	a.m. Hrs.	Mins.
12.	exha:	truck/lawn mower usts (heavy or long sure, e.g., attached ge, tunnel, expressway?	1 Yes	2 No
		IF YES: a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
	!	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
13.	ing	ning solutions (includ- household cleansers or icals)?	1 Yes	2 No
	(1)	IF YES: SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
		SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a. Ending at what time?	a.m.	
		b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins

14.	Flea collars, flea powder, or pet shampoo?	1 Yes	2 No
	IF YES: (1) SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
		a.m.	
	a. Ending at what time?	p.m.	
	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
	(2) SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME	Spin for Spin	
		a.m.	
	a. Ending at what time?	p.m.	
	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
15.	Aerosol sprays, such as cleaning, polishing, or waxing agents, or hair sprays, or deodorants?	1 Yes	2 No
	IF YES: (1) SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
	a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
	(2) SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME	•	
	•	a.m.	
	a. Ending at what time?	p.m.	÷
	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
16.	Any other product that involved exposure to chemicals?	1 Yes	2 No
	IF YES: (1) SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
	= (a.m.	
	a. Ending at what time?	p.m.	
	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.

(2)	SPECIFY THE PRODUCT NAME		
	a. Ending at what time?	a.m. p.m.	
•	b. For how long?	Hrs.	Mins.
17. a.	Did you take any showers or baths in the house or anywhere else in the past 24 hours?	1 Yes	2 No
b.	IF YES: Was the bathroom exhaust fan on while you were taking a bath or shower?	1 Yes	2 No
c.	If you took a shower, how long did the water run?	Mins.	99 Not applicable
d.	In the past 24 hours, were you in a swimming pool, sauna, spa, or hot tub?	1 Yes	2 No
e.	IF YES: For how long?	Hrs	Mins.
18. a.	Did anyone else take showers or baths <u>in the house</u> in the past 24 hours?	1 Yes	2 No
b.	IF YES: How many baths and showers were taken?		
whi	a dishwasher in use le you were in the se in the past 24 hours?	1 Yes	2 No

20.	a.	Was a clotheswasher in use while you were in the house in the past 24 hours?	1 Yes		2 No
	b.	IF YES: How many loads were washed with:			(GO TO QUESTION 21)
		(1) hot or warm water?		Loads	
		(2) cold water?		Loads	
	c.	Was bleach used?	1 Yes		2 No
	d.	IF YES: What brand name?			
21.		t is your best estimate of the num following environments during the			spent in each of
	a.	<pre>Indoors at home? (Include sleeping time)</pre>		Hrs.	
	b.	Indoors, for your occupational work?		Hrs.	
	c.	Indoors for other activities?		Hrs.	
	d.	Outdoors, for your occupational work?		Hrs.	
	e.	Outdoors for other activities?		Hrs.	
		TOTAL HOURS		Hrs.	

(IF TOTAL FOR COLUMN IS LESS THAN 23 OR MORE THAN 25, RESOLVE DISCREPANCY WITH RESPONDENT.)

22. a.	In the past 24 hours, which of the following combustion sources did you use in your home or in attached structures, such as a garage, basement, or storage room?			
(1)	Gas cooking	YES	1	
		_		

	IF YES:
b.	In which room(s)
	or area are they
	located?

(1)	Gas cooking	YES	<u>NO</u>	٠.
(-)	range or oven?	1	2	
(2)	Gas water heater?	1	2	
(3)	Gas clothes dryer?	1	2	44
(4)	Gas or kerosene space heater?	1	2	
(5)	Fireplace?	1	2	
(6)	Wood stove?	1	2	
(7)	Gas furnace?	1	2	
(8)	Other combustion applicances? (SPECIFY)	1	2	

23. During the past 24 hours, how many cans, bottles, or glasses of the following beverages did you drink? (RECORD NUMBER AND CIRCLE IF CANS, BOTTLES, OR GLASSES.)

	NUMBER	<u>CANS</u>	BOTTLES	GLASSES
a. Cola soft drinks	· <u></u>	1	2	3
b. Non-cola soft drinks		1	2	3
c. Canned juices		1	2	3
d. Milk		1	2	3
e. Beer		1	2	3
f. Wine		1	2	. 3
g. Coffee, tea (cooked water)		1	2	3
h. Tap water and tap water drinks		1	2	3
i. Bottled water		1	2	3

24.	a.	What was the us temperature in during the past	your ho	ome		°F				
	b.	What was the us temperature in during the past	your ho	ome		°F			٠.	
25.	a.	Did any househo use any of the cooling applian past 24 hours?	follow	ing	b.	IF YES: In which located?	room(s)	are	they	
	(1)	Window air conditioner?	YES 1	<u>NO</u> 2		,				
	(2)	Portable cir- culating fan?	1	2						
	(3)	Ceiling ex- haust fan?	1	2			***************************************			
	(4)	Central air conditioning system?	1	2						
26.	ope	e windows or out ned in your home e during the pas	at an	y		1 Yes			2	No

27. Finally, I'd like to ask you about each one-way trip you took during the past 24 hours. <u>Trip #1 Trip #2 Trip #3 Trip #4</u> a. What mode of transportation did you use? (e.g., auto, bus, truck, train, etc.) b. Approximately, how long was the trip, one-way? __Mins. ___Mins. ___Mins. ___Mins. c. Was the traffic: Heavy or moderate, 1 2 1 2 or light? 2 2 28. Please indicate any other event related to chemicals, for example, repairing your car engine or using cosmetics.

OMB NO. 2080-0027

. EXPIRES: JANUARY, 1988

TEAM INVENTORY FORM

P.:	I.D.	**							
Spe	ecif	ic Loca	tion				Da	te	Time
SE	CTIO	<u>N A</u>							
1.	Has in	anythi the pas	ng been t 2 hou	sprayed rs?	or appl	ied, s	uch as	a cleaner	, in this area
		1	Yes			2 N	o (GO	TO QUESTIC	ON 2)
	a.	May I	see the	contain	er? (RE	CORD P	RODUCT	BRAND NAME	E AND INGREDIENTS
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
2.	Are cov	there erings,	any new drapes	materia , or fur	ls in th niture?	is are	a, suc	h as floor	or wall
		1	Yes			2 N	o (GO	TO QUESTIC	ON 3)
	a.	What a	re the i	new mate	rials?				
3.	Has 24	anythi hours?	ng in th	nis area	been cl	eaned,	eithe	r dry or we	et, in the past
		1	Yes			2 No	(Go	to Questior	1 4)
	a.	What w	as clear	ned?					
	b.	How wa	s it cle	eaned?	(Commerc	ial dry	/ clear	ning, carpe	et shampoo, etc.)

4. A	re any o	f the following kinds of items stored in this are	a?	
	(1)	Gasoline and Petroleum Products (eg, kerosene)	1	2
	(2)	Paints and Paint Products (oil-based and latex)	1	2
	(3)	Toiletries and cosmetics (eg, soaps, shampoos and perfumes)	1.	2
	(4)	Cleaners, Petroleum-based, Water-based, Solids (eg, laundry detergents, degreasing compounds)	1	2
	(5)	Insecticides, Pesticides, Herbicides (eg, mothballs)	1	2
	(6)	Aerosal Sprays	1	2
	(7)	Chemicals	1	2
	(8) f	New Materials (eg, floor or wall coverings, urniture)	1	2
	(9)	Gasoline-powered Equipment	1	2
	(10)	Room Deodorizers	1	2
	(11)	Glues and Adhesives	1	2
	(12)	New Building Materials, excluding wood, concrete, sheetrock (eg, polyurethane insulation)	1	2
	(13)	Automotive Care Products (eg, carberator cleaner wax, polishes)	1	2
	(14)	Other Potential Sources of Odorous Substances	1	2
FOR	EACH YES	, OBTAIN THE PRODUCT BRAND NAME OF ALL SUCH PRODUC	CTS AND	

SEC	CTION B
	Location
	Sublocation
1.	Category of Product (ENTER NUMBER FROM LIST IN QUESTION 4):
2.	Product Brand Name:
3.	Ingredients:
	Location
	Sublocation
1.	Category of Product (ENTER NUMBER FROM LIST IN QUESTION 4):
2.	Product Brand Name:
3.	Ingredients:
	Location
	Sublocation
1.	Category of Product (ENTER NUMBER FROM LIST IN QUESTION 4):
2.	Product Brand Name:
3.	Ingredients:
	. A 20

P.I.D.____

APPENDIX B

WINTER SEASON:
Control Form
Participant Consent/Incentive Receipt Form
Advance Letter for Previously Sampled Participant
Advance Letter for New Participant
Information Sheet
News Magazine Article

FOLLOW-UP CALIFORNIA TEAM STUDY

CONTROL FORM

		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ect Name if Ne	cessai y j
В.		•	NIMPED	
	AGE	IELEPHUNE	. NUMBEK	
	1. SAME PARTICI 2. DIFFERENT PA 3. DIFFERENT PA	RTICIPANT, SA	ME FAMILY FFERENT FAMIL	Y
C.	APPOINTMENTS FOR	VISITS		
	INITIAL SET-UP:	DATE	TIME	AM/PM
		NOTES	**************************************	
	FIRST VISIT:		_ TIME	AM/PM
	•	NOTES		
	SECOND VISIT:	DATE	TIME	AM/PM
		DATE	TIME	A14 / D14
	THIRD VISIT:	DATE		AM/ PM

D. FIELD STATUS CODES

- 01 COMPLETED SQ/VISIT APPOINTMENT(S) MADE
- O2 COMPLETED SQ/UNABLE TO SCHEDULE APPOINTMENT(S) (Explain in Section F)
- 03 REFUSAL BY ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD
- 04 NO ONE AT HOME

F. COMMENTS

- 05 CALLBACK APPOINTMENT SCHEDULED (Specify in Section F)
- 06 NO CONTACT WITH PARTICIPANT NO POSSIBILITY OF SCHEDULING CALLBACK
- 07 OTHER (Explain in Section F)

E. RECORD OF CONTACTS (Circle Contact No. If Contact Made by Telephone)							
Contact Number	Day of Week	Date	Time	Status Code	Notes		
1							
2							
3					·		
4					·		
5							
6							
7					·		
8							
9							
10							

-		
ж	_	- 3
1.3	_	

Research Triangle Institute

PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM AND INCENTIVE RECEIPT

I understand that the Research Triangle Institute, under contract from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is engaged in a study of the potential exposure and absorption of certain toxic chemicals by residents of selected areas of Maryland which may have various levels of these chemicals in the environment. I understand that the study is being conducted in order to help measure the levels of exposure and body uptake of the selected toxic compounds in populations environmentally exposed, and is limited to the purpose stated. I further understand that the survey is being cosponsored by the California Air Resources Board and with the cooperation of the South Coast Basin Air Quality Management Districts.

I do hereby freely consent to participate in this study of potential exposure and absorption of selected toxic chemical compounds and understand that my participation will consist of providing answers to questions related to environmental exposure, working and living conditions, and basic demographics, and supplying some or all of the following environmental and biological samples: (1) two four-ounce samples of cold tap water from a source commonly used for drinking and cooking, (2) three breath samples, (3) samples of air from the house and work environments, collected through the use of a personal air monitor, (4) an outdoor air sample collected through the use of a similar monitor, (5) a measurement of the air exchange rate in my residence, and (6) an indoor and outdoor air sample using a small stationary air monitor. Some measurements may be made using a small portable cas chromatograph. This procedure may take up to three hours.

I understand that a representative of the Research Triangle Institute will administer the questionnaire in my home, and at the same time will make arrangements for the collection of the environmental and biological samples. I understand I will receive an incentive of \$100.00 dollars for my full participation in the study. I understand that a few households will be selected for the collection of duplicate samples (to be collected at the same time as the original samples) but that such selection would not entitle me to further compensation. I further understand that a sample of the participating households may be contacted again during a different season of the year. At that time they will be asked to repeat all the activities of the first round, and will receive a second incentive payment.

I understand that my name will not be voluntarily disclosed, and that my name will not be referred to in any way when compiling and evaluating the results of the study. I understand that participation in this study may result in no direct benefit to me, other than the results of my sample analyses which I will receive after written request. Although my request for data will be acknowledged immediately, the processing and analysis of the data will delay the release of the data for as much as a full year. I further understand that I am free to withdraw from this study at any time, and that during my participation in the study I will be free to ask questions concerning the study. If I have any further questions about the project, I know that I am free to contact the EPA Region 9 Public Affairs Office, telephone number (415) 974-7651 or Ms. Jutta Sebestik, Center for Survey Research, Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, telephone number (800) 334-8571 (toll-free); or Dr. Dane Westerdahl, California Air Resources Board, telephone number (916) 323-1522.

Date: Mont		cipant's Name: (Print)
Signatures:		
Participant:		Interviewer:
	PID Number	Interviewer Number:
I hereb Triangle Ins PID Number:	titute for my participation	_
		Participant's Signature
Date:		<u> </u>
•		RTI Representative

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE



January, 1987

Dear Californian,

In late 1983 and early 1984 you participated in the Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study, sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The results of that study, as well as similar studies conducted in other areas of the United States, have provided the EPA with important information about our exposure to certain toxic chemicals. The enclosed news magazine article is only one example of how the TEAM Studies have contributed to the knowledge on this subject.

The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) has been requested to repeat the TEAM Study in California, returning to the homes originally sampled. The U.S. EPA and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) are co-sponsoring the study in order to measure any changes in exposure. Repeating the study will help strengthen the results of the earlier studies by adding to and explaining already existing information.

Your new involvement will be similar to your previous participation. After a brief, initial visit to set up the air exchange monitoring equipment, you will be visited three times during a 24-hour period by an RTI chemistry team. You will be asked to wear an air sampling device and to provide water and breath samples. On the last visit, the chemists will be administering a questionnaire about possible sources of exposure during the monitoring period. If you participate completely, you will receive \$100 at the end of the monitoring period as an expression of our thanks.

In a few days, an RTI Field Interviewer will be contacting you to request your participation in the TEAM Study, and to answer any questions you may have. The interviewer will ask you questions about your home and your activities that could affect exposure, and will plan with you convenient times for the visits by the chemists.

All of the information you provide will be confidential; your name and address will never be known to the project sponsors. The composite results of the study will be made public, but individual homes and residents will never be identified.

Your participation is voluntary, but very important to the study. We hope you will decide that it is important to you also. If you have any questions, please contact any of the following organizations involved in the planning of this study:

RTI, Ms. Jutta Sebestik, 1-800-334-8571 (toll-free); CARB, Dr. Dane Westerdahl, 916-323-1522; or U.S.EPA, Region 9 Public Affairs Office, 415-974-7651.

Sincerely, Sutta Selvestik

Jutta Sebestik

Senior Survey Specialist

Post Office Box 12194

Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709-2194



RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE



January, 1987

Dear Californian,

In the winter of 1983, The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) conducted the Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study in California for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The results of this study, as well as similar studies conducted in other areas of the United States, have provided the EPA with important information about our exposure to certain toxic chemicals. The enclosed news magazine article is only one example of how the TEAM Studies have contributed to the knowledge on this subject.

RTI has been requested to repeat the TEAM Study in the same California homes that were included in the earlier study. The U.S. EPA and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) are co-sponsoring the study in order to monitor any changes in exposure. Repeating the study will help strengthen the results of the earlier studies by adding to and explaining already existing information.

Since you are the current resident of this home, which was monitored previously, we are now asking for your participation. The extent of your involvement and other information about the TEAM Study is explained in the accompanying Information Sheet. If you agree to participate, you will receive \$100 as an expression of our thanks upon completing the study.

In a few days, an RTI Field Interviewer will be contacting you to request your participation in the TEAM Study, and to answer any questions you may have. The interviewer will ask questions about your home and your activities that could affect exposure, and will plan with you convenient times for the monitoring visits by an RTI chemistry team.

All of the information you provide will be confidential; your name and address will never be known to the project sponsors. The composite results of the study will be made public, but individual homes and residents will never be identified.

Your participation is voluntary, but very important to the study. We hope you will decide that it is important to you also.

Sincerely,

Jutta Selustik

Jutta Sebestik Senior Survey Specialist

Telephone: 919-541-6000

B-6

TOTAL EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY (TEAM) STUDY

Sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board

Conducted by Research Triangle Institute

The California TEAM Study was first conducted by the Research Triangle Institute under the direction of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in late 1983 and early 1984 with residents of the South Bay section of Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of the study was to estimate the exposures of the population in this area to about 20 hazardous chemicals encountered in the air and drinking water during normal daily activities. Similar studies have also been conducted in communities in New Jersey, North Carolina and North Dakota.

TEAM studies have provided information about exposure to hazardous chemicals to state agencies that are concerned with air quality and which are attempting to develop control strategies for such chemicals. The extent to which outdoor air concentrations affect indoor air concentrations of these chemicals is of particular interest to this current study. In this regard, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) and the U.S. EPA have joined together to sponsor this California TEAM Study.

During the month of February, 1987, return visits to previously sampled homes will be conducted to allow comparisons with data from previous studies. To encourage you to participate, we have addressed some questions you may have about this important study. Specific information on the various activities will be provided by the analytical chemists on their first visit to your home.

WHAT IS IN IT FOR ME?

If you agree to participate, you will receive \$100 at the end of the monitoring period. Also, upon written request, you will receive the measurement results for your home. But, the major benefit is that you will be contributing to a vital research project, and we expect you will find the experience interesting and valuable.

WHAT WILL I HAVE TO DO?

You will be asked to participate in the study for one 24-hour period, beginning in the early evening of the first day. Analytical chemists from the Research Triangle Institute will visit your residence three times during this 24-hour monitoring period to collect various air samples, breath samples, and perhaps also drinking water samples. Subsequent visits by the analytical chemists will be made at an agreeable time the following morning and again later that afternoon or early evening. Each type of sample will be collected during each of these three visits. The length of each visit will be approximately 50 minutes to 1 hour. At least 12 hours prior to the first "monitoring" visit, the analytical chemists will come to your home to place small capsules which will enable them to determine air movements within the home and also exchange between the air inside and the air outside the home.

The personal air samples will necessitate that you wear a small, battery-powered, sampling pump attached to a belt or waistband (except during water activities such as showering or swimming) so that an accurate sample of the air that you have been exposed to throughout the day can be acquired. The sampling pump may be placed on a nearby nightstand during sleeping hours. Fixed-site air samplers will be placed at up to three locations both inside and outside your home and will be of negligible inconvenience to you. Breath sampling will require that you breathe using an apparatus much like a SCUBA system. In this device, you will be inhaling purified and humidified air and exhaling into a Teflon "bag." This process takes about 5 to 8 minutes. At the conclusion of the final visit, a questionnaire will be administered which will ask for information on your activities and on special exposure possibilities during the monitoring period.

A subsequent study is planned for later in 1987. Although your participation at this time is independent of any second study, you may be asked to participate for a second monitoring study at a later date.

WHO ARE THE ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS?

The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina has been contracted by the U.S. EPA and ARB to conduct this study. The people visiting your home will be RTI analytical chemists who will be carrying appropriate identification cards. An RTI Field Interviewer, with appropriate identification as well, will be contacting you in a few days to request your participation and to plan convenient times for the visits by the chemistry team.

WHO WILL RECEIVE THE INFORMATION ON MY HOME?

Only the project sponsors and the RTI project staff will see the monitoring results for your home. The data from all the homes in the study will be combined in statistical summaries that will be presented in reports, scientific journals, books, and maybe news broadcasts. Your name or address will never be known to the project sponsor or be associated with any of the results.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

If you have any questions, please contact any of the following organizations involved in the planning of this study:

RTI, Ms. Jutta Sebestik, 1-800-334-8571 (toll-free); CARB, Dr. Dane Westerdahl, 916-323-1522; or _U.S. EPA, Region 9 Public Affairs Office, 415-9/4-7651.

Now You Can Worry About Bad Air Indoors, Too

New research into air pollution finds that homes and offices are dangerous toxic dumping grounds.

You are coughing, wheezing, sneezing and your eyes are burning. You are suffering from air pollution—yet you haven't even gotten out of bed.

Today, the front line in the battle against poisoned air is far from industry smokestacks and bus exhaust pipes.

It's in your house.

The Environmental Protection Agency reported on September 11 that toxic chemicals found in every home—from paint to cleaning solvents—are three times more likely to cause cancer than airborne pollutants, even in areas next to chemical plants.

EPA scientist Lance Wallace, who evaluated the data from a five-year study, said chemicals ingested indoors "make the home more of a toxic-waste dump than any chemical plants nearby. It was difficult to accept for a while, but a number of similar studies concluded the same thing."

Wallace acknowledged that researchers cannot say for sure whether toxins in the home have directly caused even a single death. He said scientists are hard-pressed to determine the role that any particular home-use substance plays in a cancer-related death.

However, these data and other studies have shown that Americans are exposed to surprisingly high levels of toxic chemicals in their houses through breathing, eating, drinking water and skin absorption.

· Hazardous chemical vapors in the average American home now have become so bad, reports EPA scientist Wayne Ott, that "if you found these levels outside, you'd demand to know where they were coming from."

In your house, the polluter is you.

The nationwide drive to save energy by weatherproofing has made the air inside many homes and offices more polluted than the air outside. Sealing windows and doors and insulating walls and roofs keep heat or cold out but often trap unwanted gases inside.

Gathering data. Tests in Bayonne, N.J., and Devil's Lake, N.D., by the EPA found levels of benzene and tetrachloroethylene ranging two to five times higher than outdoor readings.

Bayonne is close to chemical plants; Devil's Lake is not near heavy industry. Yet researchers found little difference in the levels of indoor contaminants between homes in the two towns.

Contact with these two cancer-causing agents is as routine as the Saturday chores: You inhale benzene and get it on your skin and clothes during a fill-up at a self-service gas station; your body slowly releases these fumes later in your home. You bring tetrachloro-

percent of the nation's children are exposed to cigarette smoke from one or both parents. The survey found that respiratory illness among these children is 10 to 20 percent higher than in the homes of nonsmokers.

That view is countered by Tobacco Institute spokesperson Anne Browder, who says a 1983 University of Arizona study on the subject "found no relationship between children's lung function and parents' cigarette smoking."

Surprising study. The EPA is just beginning to learn the dimensions of what Americans breathe at home. Between 1980 and 1984, some 600 residents in six cities were given monitors, which they wore by day and kept beside their beds at night, that registered minute amounts of 11 of the most vola-



Leaks of toxic coolants at Smithsonian museum forced refit of electrical equipment.

ethylene into your house on clothes fresh from the dry cleaners.

Even taking a shower is suspected of elevating levels of chloroform—a possible causer of cancer—in nearly every home because of chlorine in the water.

Other known household sources of cancer causers are insecticide, oven furnes, air freshener, hair spray, paint thinner, fingernail polish, cosmetics and even the dirt and rock surrounding the foundations of thousands of homes.

One of the worst indoor-pollution problems of all is cigarette smoke. A Department of Health and Human Services survey of homes in six cities last year determined that roughly 60

tile synthetic chemicals. The profile that emerged from this study showed traces of substances ranging from industrial solvents in air fresheners to nitrogen oxides released from gas stoves during cooking. Some toxic chemicals were found to be 70 times more prevalent in houses than outdoors.

The results don't surprise buildingventilation experts. "There are 45 aerosol canisters, each containing 15 different compounds, in the average home today," says James Woods, senior scientist at Honeywell Corporation. The total of chemicals found in common household products tops 50,000.

At work, employes face widespread

U.S.NEWS & WORLD REPORT Sept. 23, 1985 Copyright, 1985, U.S. News & World Report Exposure through recycled air to a witches' brew of poisonous fumes from photocopying solvents, typewriter correction fluid and carpet cleansers.

For many people, indoor contaminants produce headaches, dizziness and flulike symptoms. Now, when more than 30 percent of workers complain of such ailments that disappear within 8 hours after leaving their jobs, engineers characterize the problem as the "sick-building syndrome."

Solving mysteries. Scores of office buildings around the country have been closed while toxicologists cope with this problem. In Knoxville, a Tennessee Valley Authority building remains closed four years after nearly 200 workers suffered chest pains, shortness of breath and muscle aches that abated on weekends and vacations.

Similar complaints surfaced in June at a state Department of Labor office in Toms River, N.J., where 20 of the 30 employes complained of respiratory problems. The microbiologist-engineer hired to study the building and organize the decontamination says he found a fungus in the ventilation system.

In Boston, a faulty furnace caused carbon-monoxide poisoning at a down-

town motel last February during a convention of lawyers who specialize in prosecuting toxic-liability cases. More than 50 were treated for poisoning.

Sometimes, sick buildings are responsible for death. Legionnaires' disease led to three deaths in June in a hotel at the Detroit airport, Legionella bacteria were discovered on the building's air-conditioning coils.

"Including transportation, people are spending 85 to 90 percent of their time indoors," worries Dr. Joel Nobel, who tracks indoor pollutants for the National Indoor Environmental Institute near Philadelphia.

Nobel and his wife found that their own house in Montgomery County, Pa., was filling up with an odorless, colorless gas called radon. The naturally occurring radioactive product that causes an estimated 5,000 to 15,000 lung-cancer deaths each year among nonsmokers was seeping into their subterranean house from the earth and rocks.

The problem was fixed by adding suction blowers to direct the radon gas away from the house. Nobel recommends that all would-be home buyers invest \$400 to \$500 in a radon test. He and other building-pollution experts

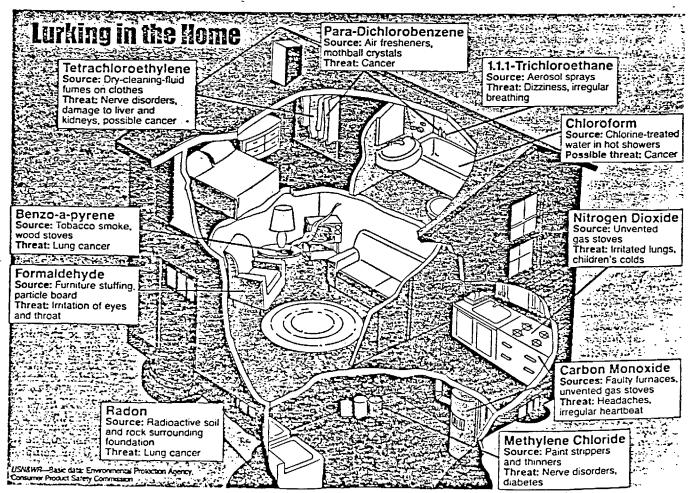
also recommend the use of heat exchangers to maintain a flow of fresh air into homes. These devices range in price from \$500 to \$1,500 and conserve up to 80 percent of conditioned air.

Greenery, too. Nearly as efficient and a lot cheaper, however, are \$8 spider plants. National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientists found that these house plants, with long tendrils, will remove formaldehyde and other toxic gases from the average home.

The advice most often offered by experts is to use more care in handling toxic products inside the home. Follow labels carefully, use products sparingly and open windows to insure adequate ventilation, they recommend.

"A frightening number of things are being introduced into our homes without thought. We have wonder products, and they do nice work. But they are dangerous," explains Ralph Goldman, a Natick, Mass., environmental scientist. The quality of human health is at stake, adds John Spengler, Harvard professor of environmental health, who says, "The end points range from irritation to illness to death."

By RONALD A. TAYLOR



APPENDIX C

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APPENDIX D

Study Questionnaire - Summer Season:

Version 1 Version 2

OMB NO. 2080-0027

EXPIRES: January 1988

STUDY ON TOXIC CHEMICALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN SAMPLES . SEASON 2 (FORMI)

Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

STUDY OUESTIONNAIRE

THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA, IS UNDERTAKING A RESEARCH STUDY FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD TO ASSESS LEVELS AND RELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED TOXIC COMPOUNDS IN HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA. THE INFORMATION RECORDED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AND WILL BE USED SOLELY FOR RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON PUBLIC HEALTH. ALL RESULTS WILL BE SUMMARIZED FOR GROUPS OF PEOPLE; NO INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WILL BE RELEASED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL. WHILE YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO RESPOND, YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY COMPREHENSIVE, ACCURATE AND TIMELY.

(PLACE PID LABEL HERE)

USE FORM 2

(IF $\underline{\text{NOT}}$ ORIGINAL PARTICIPANT, $\underline{\text{CO-TO-Q}2}$; OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH LEAD-IN STATEMENT AND Q1.)

I would like to ask you just a few questions about any changes that may have occurred since we saw you in February.

1.	Has	your employment status changed since February?
		1 Yes (CONTINUE) 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 6)
2.	a.	Are you presently employed in any capacity? (CIRCLE RESPONSE CODE)
		1 Yes (CONTINUE) 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 4)
	b.	What is your job title? What are your main duties on the job?
	c.	What kind of business or industry is that inwhat do they make or do at the place where you work?
	d.	Is this your usual primary occupation?
	e.	1 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 3) 2 No (CONTINUE) What is your job title in your primary occupation? What are your main duties on the job?
	f.	What kind of business or industry is that inwhat do they make or do at this place?
3.		is the name and street address of the organization for which you work?
	Name	ŧ
	Addr	ess: Room # ZIP
	(GO	TO QUESTION 6)

4.	IF N stat	OT PRESENTLY EMPLOYED: Which of the following best describes your cus? (READ AND CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE CODE)
		Student (GO TO QUESTION 6) 3 Unemployed 4 Retired 5 Disabled
5.	a.	What was your job title? What were your main duties on the job?
	b.	What kind of business or industry was thiswhat did they make or do at this place?
6.		ch of the following best describes your current cigarette smoking tus? (READ ANSWER CHOICES AND CIRCLE ONE)
	1 (Current smoker (CONTINUE)
	2 i	Ex-smoker (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
	3 1	Never smoked (GO TO QUESTION 8a)
7.	a.	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke per day?
		1 Less than 1/2 pack
		2 1/2 pack or more, but less than 1 pack
		3 1 pack or more, but less than 1 1/2 packs
		4 1 1/2 packs or more, but less than 2 packs
		5 More than 2 packs
	b.	What is the number that appears on the side panel of the brand of cigarettes you currently smoke?
		Number
	с.	Do you usually inhale the smoke?
		1 Yes 2 No

•	a.	Does	anyone else in your household cu	urrently	smoke cigar	ettes?
		1 Ye	es (CONTINUE) 2 No	(GO TO QL	JESTION 9a)	
]	b.	How 1	nany people in your household smo	oke cigar	ettes?	
			People .			· .
• '	a.		e February 1987, have you or some owing inside your home?	eone else	e done any o	f the
	-			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
		1.	Painted?	01	02	94
		2.	Obtained new furniture?	01	02	94
		3.	Obtained new carpeting or other floor covering?	01	02	94
		4.	Drycleaned drapes or curtains?	01	02	94
		5.	Shampooed a wool or wool- based carpet?	01	02	94
		6.	Refinished furniture?	01	02	94
		7.	Reupholstered furniture?	01	02	94
		8.	Paneled walls?	01	02	94
		9.	Plastered walls?	01	02	94
		10.	Remodeled any rooms?	01	02	94
		11.	Caulked bathtubs, sinks, or shower stalls?	01	02	94
		12.	Installed new insulation?	01	02	· 94
	b.	Have	you done anything else inside yo	our home	since Febru	ary?
		1 Ye	es (CONTINUE)	2 No	(END OF IN	TERVIEW)
	c.	What	have you done?			

- 10. INTERVIEWER: Which one of the following best describes the Season 2 participant?
 - 1 Same participant as Season 1 (END INTERVIEW)
 - 2 Different participant, same family as Season 1 (CONTINUE)
 - 3 Different participant, different family (CONTINUE)
- 11. INTERVIEWER: What is the sex of the participant?
 - 1 Male

2 Female

12. What is your birthdate?

(Month) (Day) (Year)

OMB NO.

2080-0027

EXPIRES:

January 1988

STUDY ON TOXIC CHEMICALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN SAMPLES SEASON 2 (FORM 2)

Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709

STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA, IS UNDERTAKING A RESEARCH STUDY FOR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD TO ASSESS LEVELS AND RELATIONSHIPS OF SELECTED TOXIC COMPOUNDS IN HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA. THE INFORMATION RECORDED IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE AND WILL BE USED SOLELY FOR RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON PUBLIC HEALTH. ALL RESULTS WILL BE SUMMARIZED FOR GROUPS OF PEOPLE; NO INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WILL BE RELEASED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL. WHILE YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO RESPOND, YOUR COOPERATION IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY COMPREHENSIVE, ACCURATE AND TIMELY.

(PLACE PID LABEL HERE)

(USE FORM 1 IF ORIGINAL PARTICIPANT; OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH LEAD-IN STATEMENT AND Q1.)

First, I would like to ask some questions about your occupation.

1.	a.	Are you presently employed in any capacity? (CIRCLE RESPONSE CODE)
		1 Yes (CONTINUE) 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 3)
	b.	What is your job title? What are your main duties on the job?
	C.	What kind of business or industry is that inwhat do they make or do at the place where you work?
	d.	Is this your usual primary occupation?
		1 Yes (GO TO QUESTION 2) 2 No (CONTINUE)
	e.	What is your job title in your primary occupation? What are your main duties on the job?
	f.	What kind of business or industry is that inwhat do they make or do at this place?
2.		is the name and street address of the organization for which you work?
	Name:	
	Addre	ess: Room # ZIP
	(GO 7	TO QUESTION 5)

3.	IF sta	NOT PRESENTLY EMPLOYED: Which of the following best describes your itus? (READ AND CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE CODE)
		Housewife (GO TO QUESTION 5) 3 Unemployed
	2	Student (GO TO QUESTION 5) 4 Retired (GO TO QUESTION 4)
		5 Disabled
4.	a.	What was your job title? What were your main duties on the job?
	b.	What kind of business or industry was thiswhat did they make or do at this place?
5.	Whi	ch of the following best describes your current cigarette smoking itus? (READ ANSWER CHOICES AND CIRCLE ONE)
		·
		Current smoker (CONTINUE)
		Ex-smoker (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
	3	Never smoked (GO TO QUESTION 7a)
6.	a.	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke per day?
		1 Less than 1/2 pack
		2 1/2 pack or more, but less than 1 pack
		3 1 pack or more, but less than 1 1/2 packs
		4 1 1/2 packs or more, but less than 2 packs
	,	5 More than 2 packs
	b.	What is the number that appears on the side panel of the brand of cigarettes you currently smoke?
		Number
	c.	Do you usually inhale the smoke?
		1 Yes 2 No

7.	a.	Does	anyone else	in your l	nouseho	old c	urrently	y smoke	e ciga:	rettes?	
		1 1	es (CONTINUE)	2	No	(GO TO (QUESTI)N 8a)		
	b.	How	many people	in your ho	ousehol	d sπ	oke ciga	arettes	?		
			People							• .	
8.	Which betwo (CIRO	n roc een t CLE A	ms do smoker he hours of LL THAT APPL	s, living (a) 7 a.m. Y FOR EACH	or vis and 6 I TIME	itin p.m PERI	g in the a.? and (OD)	e home, (b) 6 p	smoke	e in mos nd 7 a.m	t often .?
				a.	(D <u>7 a.m</u>	AYTI 	МЕ) <u>6 р.т.</u>	b.	(EVI 6 p.	ENING/NI .m 7	GHT) a.m.
	Livir	ng ro	om		1				1		
	Dinir	ig ro	om		2				2		•
	Kitch	nen			3				3		. •
	Den				4				4		
	Maste	er be	droom		5				5	•	
	Other (SPE		room WHOSE)		6 _				. 6		
	Other (SPEC		M	·	7 _				7	-	W
	NONE				8				8		
9.	a.	ing	ou use any of tobacco prodi lar basis?	f the foll ucts on a	OW-	b	IF YES . About week d TOBACC	how ma o you	use (N	nes a da IAME OF	y or
				YES		<u>NO</u>	TIMES	PER	DAY	WEEK	
		(1)	Pipes	1	;	2			1	2	
		(2)	Cigars	1	:	2 .			1	2	
		(3)	Snuff	1	2	2			1	2	
		(4)	Chewing Toba	icco 1	:	2			1	2	

Painting	<u> Ho</u>	obb i	es							<u>No</u>		<u>You</u>		useho ember	
Scale models	Pa	aint	in]	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •		•••••	• • •	0	• • • •	1		· `2	
House plants	Fu	ırni	tu	re refinishi	ng	• • • • • •		•••••	• • •	0		1	• • • •	2	
House plants	Sc	cale	mo	odels	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •		••••	• • •	0	• • • •	1		2	
Automobile or bicycle repair	Ga	arde	nir	ng	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •		• • • • • •	•••	0		1		2	
11. Have you worked with or used pesticides or herbicides outdoors for than 1 hour at a time in the past 6 months? 1 Yes 2 No 12. a. Did you or any member of the household use pesticides in the hithe past 6 months? 1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 13) b. In which rooms? 1 Living Room 5 Master Bedroom 2 Dining Room 6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE) 3 Kitchen 7 Other Room (SPECIFY) 4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?	Но	ouse	p	ants	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •	•••	••••	• • •	0	• • • •	1		2	
1 Yes 2 No 12. a. Did you or any member of the household use pesticides in the household use	Au	ıtom	ob-	ile or bic <u>y</u> c	le repain	^ .	•••	•••••	• • •	0	••••	1	••••	2	
12. a. Did you or any member of the household use pesticides in the household use pesticides i	11. Ha th	ave nan	you 1 ł	ı worked wit lour at a til	or used ne in the	l pestic e past 6	id i m	es or onths?	herb	ici	des	outd	oors	for	more
1 Yes 2 No (GO TO QUESTION 13) b. In which rooms? 1 Living Room 5 Master Bedroom 2 Dining Room 6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE) 3 Kitchen 7 Other Room (SPECIFY) 4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?			1	Yes				2	No						
b. In which rooms? 1 Living Room 5 Master Bedroom 2 Dining Room 6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE) 3 Kitchen 7 Other Room (SPECIFY) 4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?	12. a.	•	Dic the	l you or any past 6 mon	member o	of the h	ou	sehold	use	pe	stic	ides	in t	the h	ome in
1 Living Room 5 Master Bedroom 2 Dining Room 6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE) 3 Kitchen 7 Other Room (SPECIFY) 4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?			1	Yes				2	No	(G0	TO (QUES"	TION	13)	
2 Dining Room 6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE) 3 Kitchen 7 Other Room (SPECIFY) 4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?	b.	•	In	which rooms	?										
3 Kitchen 7 Other Room (SPECIFY) 4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?			1	Living Room			5	Maste	r Be	dro	om				
4 Den 13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?			2	Dining Room			6	Other	Bed	rooi	m (SI	PECI	Y WI	HOSE)	
13. a. Did you pay someone to have your home treated for pests in the months?			3	Kitchen			7	Other	Roor	n (:	SPEC	IFY)			
months?			4	Den										<u></u>	
months?															
1 Yes 2 No (GO TO OUFSTION 13d)	13. a.		Did	you pay sorths?	eone to	have yo	ur	home -	treat	ted	for	pest	s ir	the	past 6
(45 15 40 25 15 15 4)			1	Yes				2 1	No ((GO	TO ()UEST	ION	13d)	
b. About how many times in the past 6 months?	b.	,	Abo	ut how many	times in	the pa	st	6 mon	ths?						

с.	pest	was the last time you paid so s? (RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES AN TIME)	omeone to have ND CIRCLE APPR	your how OPRIATE	me treated for CODE FOR UNIT
		1 Days ago 2 Weeks ago	3 Months a	go 4	Other (SPECIFY)
d.	In t that	the past 6 months, did you have you use in your home commerc	e any drapes, ially cleaned?	carpetin	g, or furniture
	1 \	es ·	2 No (GO TO	QUESTIO	N 14)
е.	Abou	it how many times in the last	6 months?		
		Times			
f.	that	n was the last time you had an c you use in your home commerc CS AND CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE	ially cleaned?	(RECOR	r furniture D NUMBER OF
		1 Days ago 2 Weeks ago	3 Months a	go 4	Other (SPECIFY)
14. a.	In t	the past 6 months, have you or lowing inside your home?			
			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK</u>
	1.	Painted?	01	02	94
	2.	Obtained new furniture?	01	02	94
	3.	Obtained new carpeting or other floor covering?	01	02	94
	4.	Shampooed a wool or wool- based carpet?	01	02	94
	5.	Refinished furniture?	01	02	94
	6.	Reupholstered furniture?	01	02	94
	7.	Paneled walls?	01	02	94
	8.	Plastered walls?	01	02	94
	9.	Remodeled any rooms?	01	02	94
	10.	Caulked bathtubs, sinks, or shower stalls?	01	02	94
	11.	Installed new insulation?	01	02	94

	b.	Have you done anything else i	nside your home in the past 6 months?
		1 Yes (CONTINUE)	2 No (END OF INTERVIEW)
	c.	What have you done?	
15.	In wi	hich areas of your home do you our waking hours? (CIRCLE ALL	and other household members spend most THAT APPLY)
		1 Living Room	5 Master Bedroom .
		2 Dining Room	6 Other Bedroom (SPECIFY WHOSE)
		2 44.	··
		3 Kitchen	7 Other Room (SPECIFY)
		4 Den	
16.	a.	Are you now using mothballs o	r moth crystals in your home?
		1 Yes	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 17a)
		SPECIFY BRAND NAME	
	b.	Specifically, where are you us	sing them?
17	_	Do way was fastered to be	
17.	đ.	wick)	ers of any type? (e.g., sprays or liquid
		1 Yes	2 No (GO TO QUESTION 18)

	b.	In which room(s) are these c. How often are they used? fresheners used?							
			TIMES PER	DAY	WEEK	<u>MONTH</u>	YEAR	CONTINUOUS	
			/	1	2	3	4	. 5	
			/	1	2	3	4	5	
			/	1	2	3	4	5	
			/	1	2	3	4	5	
18.	Do y	ou use bathroom deodoran	ts attache	d to	a wall	or toi	let bo	wl?	
		1 Yes		2	No				
19.	a.	Is your water supplied	by a munic	ipali	ty or	corpora	tion?	-	
		1 Yes		2	No (GO	TO QUE	STION	19f)	
	b.	How often do you use wa for drinking and drink CIRCLE ONE)							
		1 Always	/	3	Someti	mes			
		2 Usually		4	Never				
	с.	Do you use bottled water	er?						
		1 Yes		2	No				
	d.	Do you sometimes drink	water from	your	sink	or refr	igerat	or tap?	
		1 Yes		2	No (GC	TO QUE	STION	19f)	
	e.	When you drink water from the tap, do you usually run the water time before filling your glass or drink the first water out of the tap?							
		1 Usually run the wate	er for a ti	me					
		2 Usually drink the fi	rst water	out o	f the	tap			
	f	Do you have a filter or that purifies the water		r tap	or an	y other	type	of filter	
		1 Yes		2	No				

		•				
20.	a.	Is there a residentia building as your home	l garage a ?	ttached to o	or contained	in the same
		1 Yes		2 No (GO TO QUESTI	ON 21)
	b.	About how often can y CIRCLE ONE)	ou smell o	dors in adja	cent rooms?	(READ AND
		1 Frequently	2 Some	times	3 Never	
21.	to or	ou store any of the for r part of your home, s D EACH ITEM AND CIRCLE	uch as a g	arage, basem	ent. or stor	it is attached age room?
					<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	Kero	sene	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	2
	Gaso	line	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	2
	Gaso	line-powered lawn mowe	r	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	2
	An a	utomobile	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	2
	Motor	rcycle	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	2
	Pest garde	icides, insecticides, en chemicals	or lawn an	d • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1	2
22.	a.	Do you store cleaning (e.g., chlorine bleac detergents) in the foplaces?	hes,		S: Does thi an odor?	s area or room
		<u>Y</u>	es <u>No</u>	<u>Usually</u>	Sometimes	Never

	<u>Yes</u>	No	<u>Usually</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	Never
Kitchen	1	2	1	2	3
Utility room	1	2	1	2	3
Bathroom	1	2	1	2	3
Basement	1	2	1	2	3
Other (SPECIFY	1	2	1	2	3

23. a.	or	you store pa paint thinne the followin	rs or	remov		b.		<u>S</u> : Is th these mat	ere an odor erials?
			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>NA</u>			<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
	(1)	Attached garage?	1	2	3			1	2
	(2)	Basement?	1	2	3			1	2
	(3)	Attic?	1	2	3			1	2
	(4)	Attached shop or workroom?	1	2	3			1	2
	(5)	Other (SPECIFY)	1	2	3			1	2
Einall:	ve T w	ould like to	nek e						
		NOT ASK): (_		•	ons abo	ut you.	
1	Male	nor ASK). (KESP	ONSE CO	2 Fema	le		
		e of the fol D CIRCLE RES				ibes you	. Are	you:	
1	Hispa	nic,				4 Asia	n/Paci	fic Islan	der, or
2	Ameri	can Indian/A	laskan	Nati	ve,	5 Whit	e, not	of Hispa	nic origin?
3	Black	, not of His	panic	origi	n,				
26. Wh	at is y	your birthda		month	(day	<u>/) (yea</u>	r)	-	
27. Wh	at is :	your approxi	mate w	eight	?	1bs.	1	Do not	know

(END INTERVIEW)

28. What is your approximate height in feet and inches? ____ ft. ___ in.

- 29. INTERVIEWER: Which one of the following best describes the Season 2 participant?
 - 1 Same participant as Season 1
 - 2 Different participant, same family as Season 1
 - 3 Different participant, different family

INTERVIEWER INFORMATION

Interviewer	Number:				Date of	Interview:	Month	Day	Year
				CO	MMENTS			j	
									<u>-</u>
					1 10				
		· · · · ·							
			· ·	-	***************************************				
				-					
		· ·							
							-		
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APPENDIX E

Advance Letter - Summer Season

Exhibit 1

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH

June 16, 1987

<Title> <First>Mid> <Last>Suffix> <Address> <City>

Dear <Title> <Last>:

In February you participated in the Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study which was sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB). We appreciate your cooperation and hope that it was an interesting experience for you.

The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) is repeating the study in July in the same homes that were monitored in February. The purpose is to measure differences in exposure to certain toxic chemicals that could be explained by the difference in seasons.

Your involvement would be similar to your previous participation. After an initial visit to set up air exchange monitoring equipment, you will be visited three times during a 24-hour period by an RTI chemistry team. You will again be asked to wear an air sampling device and to provide breath and water samples. On the last visit, the chemists will administer a questionnaire on possible sources of exposure during the 24-hour monitoring period. If you participate completely, you will receive \$100 as an expression of our thanks.

I ask that you call me during the week of June 20 to June 26 to plan convenient times for the monitoring visits. RTI chemists will be monitoring four homes daily from July 8 through July 20. Therefore, the sooner I can make arrangements with you, the more likely I can accommodate your time schedule.

If you call Monday through Friday, between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time (between 5:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. Pacific Time), you can reach me at the following toll-free number: 1-800-334-8571. In the evening or on the weekend, you can call me collect at (919) 783-8277.

All of the information you provide will be confidential; your name and address will never be known to the project sponsors. The composite results of the study will be made public, but individual homes and residents will never be identified.

Your participation is voluntary, but very important to the study. I hope you will decide that it is important to you also, and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Jutta Sebestik Senior Survey Specialist

APPENDIX F Interviewer Instructions

CALIFORNIA TEAM FOLLOW-UP STUDY SEASON 2

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS

The monitoring for Season 2 for the California TEAM Follow-Up Study will be conducted from July 8 through July 20, 1987 in the same homes monitored in Season 1 during February, 1987. We will attempt to set up monitoring appointments with 45 of the 51 participants from Season 1. Our responsibilities will include:

- 1. Contacting Season 1 participants and recruiting their participation for the study.
- Scheduling the RTI chemists' visits with cooperating participants according to preestablished schedule plans.
- 3. Administering a version of the Study Questionnaire (SQ) with the participant at the time the visits are scheduled.
- 4. Providing the RTI chemists the appropriate information about the scheduled visits in a timely fashion.

The following discusion specifically describes each of these responsibilities.

Contacting and Recruiting Participants

Contact with the participants will be conducted in three stages. During the first stage, the participants were requested to call the RTI central office to schedule the monitoring visits. An "800" number was provided in a lead letter (see Exhibit 1) sent on June 16, 1987. This stage took place June 20 through June 26, 1987. The second stage will require RTI staff (the field supervisor and an interviewer) to contact the remaining Season 1 participants by telephone. This stage will take place June 29 through July 3, 1987. The third stage will be a personal visit by an interviewer to the remaining Season 1 participants with whom no contact was made by telephone. This will take place from July 4 through July 12, 1987. A schedule for all activities related to Season 2 is shown in Exhibit 2.

Participation in Season 2 will involve the same activites as in Season 1 except that the portable gas chromatograph will not be used in any of the homes during the initial visit. During the initial visit, an RTI chemist will set up the equipment that will measure the air exchange rate in the residence. This visit will not require the presence of the participant. The second visit will be approximately 24 hours after the initial visit and will commence the 24-hour monitoring period. A total of three visits will be made during the 24-hour monitoring period, at which time the chemists will take various air, breath, and water samples. Participants will be required to wear a small, battery-powered sampling pump attached to a belt or waistband at all times except during water activities and sleeping hours. The breath samples will require the participant to breathe using an apparatus similiar to a SCUBA system, inhaling purified and humidified air and exhaling into a Teflon bag. During the last visit, the RTI chemist will administer the 24-hour Exposure

Activity Questionnaire (EAQ). The participant will be asked to sign a Participant Consent and Receipt Form at the initial visit (or at the onset of the 24-monitoring period) and will receive a copy at the last visit with the \$100 cash incentive. The length of each visit will be between 50 and 90 minutes.

If at all possible, we would like to recruit the same individual for Season 2 who participated in Season 1, assuming he or she still lives in the residence we monitored in February. If this is not possible, our next priority is a different person in the same family. If a different family now resides in the home that was monitored in Season 1, then any cooperating family member who resides in the home, age 7 or older qualifies.

2. Scheduling Monitoring Visits

Air monitoring will be conducted in July, 1987, with the initial or first visit for a residence beginning July 7 and the last or fourth visit for a residence ending on July 20, 1987. Four homes need to be scheduled each day. If four homes are scheduled each day, then only one home will have to be scheduled to end on July 20th to reach our goal of 45. Otherwise, there will be three "backup" spots where homes can be scheduled to end on July 20th.

Two scheduling plans have been designed for the four monitoring visits. They are:

PLAN A: Visit 1 5:00 p.m. or 7:00 p.m. Visit 2 8:30 p.m. Visit 3 *7:15 a.m. or 9:45 a.m. Visit 4 5:30 p.m.

PLAN B: Visit 1 4:00 p.m. or 6:00 p.m. Visit 2 7:00 p.m. Visit 3 6:00 a.m. or *8:30 a.m. Visit 4 4:00 p.m.

Each day, two homes should be scheduled using Plan A and two homes should be scheduled using Plan B. When scheduling visits, these rules should be followed:

- Try to schedule homes located in the same area on any one day. This
 will facilitate travel time for the chemists when going from one
 residence to another.
- For Visit 3, the time with an asterisk (*) is preferred. Whenever possible, schedule that time for Visit 3.
- 3. Whenever possible, try to schedule the earliest slots that are available.

4. One RTI chemist will be responsible for the Visit 1 appointments. Therefore, for Plan A, if you schedule a 5:00 p.m. Visit 1 appointment for one home on a given day, then the second home scheduled under Plan A on that day must have a 7:00 p.m. Visit 1. Likewise for Plan B. If you schedule a 4:00 p.m. Visit 1 appointment for one home on a given day, then the second home scheduled under Plan B on that day must have a 6:00 p.m. Visit 1 appointment.

Once the appointments are established with the participant, you should complete the information on the schedule calenders. The information is to be recorded in the calendar date square that corresponds to Visit 1. Record the participants PID number, name, address telephone number and city. This information will be on the Control Form. Circle the appointment times for each of the four visits. After you have administered one of the versions of the SQ, you will be completing the Control Form.

3. Administering the Study Questionnaire (SQ)

Immediately after you have established the monitoring appointments with the participant, you are to administer the SQ. There are two versions of the SQ. Which one you administer depends on whether or not the person you recruited is the same person who participated in Season 1. Version 1 is administered if the person recruited is the same person who participated in Season 1; Version 2 is administered if the person recruited is a different person, regardless of whether he or she is a member of the same family as the Season 1 participant.

After you have finished administering the SQ, be sure to record the participant's PID on the cover page of the questionnaire. Verify the appointment times with the participant and provide him or her with your telephone number to contact you if there are changes in schedules due to an emergency. After saying goodbye, complete the Control Form. If it is a new participant, record his or her name next to the original participant and draw a line through the name of the original participant in Section A. Complete Section B appropriately, calculating age from the birthdate obtained in the SQ. Complete Section C by transferring the information from the calendar schedule; record the day of the week by each visit. On the back side of the Control Form, complete Section E and, if appropriate, Section F. Then, complete the information on the top of the front side of the Control Form. Finally, staple the completed Control Form to the cover page of the SQ. Send the SQ and Control Forms to Jutta Sebestik in the postage-paid manila envelopes that are provided.

Contacting RTI Chemists

Information regarding appointments that you make during the week of June 29 through July 3, 1987 should be reported to Jutta Sebestik at 800-334-8571 at RTI or call at her home collect at 919-783-8277. The RTI chemists will arrive in Los Angeles on July 6, 1987, but, because of their hectic schedules to prepare for the monitoring, you should report appointments made after July 3 starting on July 8, 1987. The exception to this is if participants that are already scheduled during the first few days of the monitoring period contact you with cancellations or changes. For all usual reporting, you are to contact the chemists at the Holiday Inn, Torrance, 540-0500, Room _______ between 8:00 a.m., Monday through Sunday.

The information you are to provide to the chemists is below. Please report the information in the order listed.

- PID number 1.
- 2. Name
- 3. Adress
- 4. City
- Telephone number

- 6. Visit 1, date and time
 7. Visit 2, date and time
 8. Visit 3, date and time
 9. Visit 4, date and time
 10. Whether original Season 1 participant or different participant
 11. Age of participant
 12. Sex of participant

- 13. Other comments

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APPENDIX G

Air Exchange Data - Winter and Summer Seasons



BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

Upton, Long Island, New York 11973

(516) 282 > ... FTS 666 > 3059

Department of Applied Science Building 426

June 10, 1987

Mr. Kent Thomas Research Triangle Institute Analytical and Chemical Sciences P.O. Box 12194 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dear Kent:

Enclosed are the results of 241 CATS samplers used in the California study which were received at BNL on 3/25/87 along with 81 CATS for rebaking (\$1 each). These results are in files on a data disk in delimited format with appropriate header files—see enclosed instruction sheet. Also included is the hardcopy for the houses done as multizones. A summary of the ACH's for all the houses and a summary sheet of the results of the standard and blank controls are also included. These blanks and standards were interspersed as you indicated in your house data sheets. The control blanks have been normalized to 12 hours. The control standards are reported as picoliters of tracer found and expected with % difference.

All of the control blanks with the exception of No. 18 (the last in the table) showed negligible tracer levels compared to the concentrations generally found in this 12-h study which ranged from about 1 to 50 pL/L with a median level between 10 to 20 pL/L.

There was a problem with the analysis instrument (a gas chromatograph-GC) which has introduced an uncertainty of 25 to 30% in the tracer concentrations as shown in the control standards report. The re-concentrating trap on the GC was defective, causing variable amounts of tracer to break through. In addition, we inadvertantly failed to calibrate for the meta PDCH (PFT 3) which has caused some uncertainty in those values.

A total of 21 measurement periods for houses done with 3 zones are shown in the attached BNL-AIMS sheets and summarized in Table 1. Experience has shown us that when the standard deviation (SD) is less than about $\pm 10\%$, the multizone whole house ACH is generally properly determined. Eight of 21 were less than 10% and 11 of 21 less than 15%; the former are indicated by footnote a.

Secondly, when the concentrations of one tracer in all three zones are nearly the same, then a volume-weighted average of those values can be used to calculate a 1-zone ACH for the whole house. Table 1 shows that the 1-zone calculation was done

using each of the three PFTs separately. It was generally found that when the highest concentration was less than 50% greater than the smallest, then this 1-zone ACH will be fairly accurate; such cases are indicated by footnote b.

An alternative way to calculate a better estimate of a 1-zone whole house ACH is to make use of all the PFT types simultaneously by assuming they were all one type. Then, the total concentration found in each zone is the sum of all these PFTs, the source strength is the sum of all three, and the average concentration is the volume-weighted value.

As shown by the first house in Table 1 (cf. its BNL-AIMS output sheet as well), the whole house ACH from the 3-zone model was determined to better than \pm 10%. Two of the three 1-zone calculations met criteria b and those ACH values, 0.332 and 0.387 h⁻¹, were in good agreement with the 3-zone value of 0.341 \pm 0.029 h⁻¹. Using the sum of the PFTs, the whole house ACH was also determined to be 0.341 \pm 0.027 h⁻¹, for a ratio of 1.000 (last column in Table 1). In this example, the summed PFT concentrations in each zone are more nearly identical to each other than are the corresponding values for any individual tracer; thus, this one-zone value is quite accurate.

Item 2 is an example where none of the 3 individual PFTs have a uniform concentration in all three zones. But the summed PFT concentrations are quite uniform and its ACH value, 1.52 \pm 0.06 h⁻¹, agrees within 1% of the 3-zone value, 1.53 \pm 0.12 h⁻¹.

The first measurement period in the next house was done in duplicate, items 3 and 4, with good 3-zone results as well. The summed PFT concentrations had a bigger spread (±24%) and thus the ratio was not as close to unity. In the daytime period, the living zone tracer had a lower concentration in its zone than in each of the other zones, a physical impossibility, and thus the 3-zone rate had a larger error (there must have been a deployment error). Only the PMCH appears to give the right result because of its uniform presence in all three zones. The three zones, as well as the summed ACH value, agree very well (ratio = 0.984) in the daytime duplicate case; where were the duplicate CATS--in different rooms? Please send the floor plans and deployment locations for those 10 homes.

Item 7 appeared to have m PDCH contamination or it was placed in a direct path of air from one of those sources. The first floor sampler had too much PMCP, throwing off the 3-zone calculation. But the summed PFTs look okay.

House item 9 shows moderate agreement between 4 of 5 of the computed values even though the summed PFTs had a large SD. The 3-zone calculation in the next case blows up because of just a slight shift in the tracer concentrations when C_{33} was less than C_{32} . The living and kitchen zones appear to be one zone; the PMCP seems very high in the bedroom.

In the next set, PMCP is again high in the bedroom during the evening period; is it the same in the other bedrooms? Because C_{22} was less than C_{21} and none of the tracers nor summed tracers had a uniform concentration, all of the determinations have a significant error. Note the ratio of 0.777. The daytime period was accurately determined.

Items 13 and 14 should have been done as a 2-zone because the living room and bedroom concentration are essentially identical for all three PFTs; this caused large errors for the 3-zone calculations. The summed PFTs give the best estimate of overall ACH.

Items 15 and 16 were accurately determined based on the 3-zone in the nighttime case and the summed PFTs in the day case.

Item 18 needs to be recomputed as a 3-zone. The enclosed 2-zone calculation, combining the whole first floor as 1 zone, gave good results. Obviously, the day-time period should also be done as 2 zones; the summed PFTs are not uniform enough to be reliable, but the m PDCH and PMCH are quite uniform and do give reliable results. Note how the 2-zone results (item 18) agrees with the latter two one-zone results.

Item 20 was successfully done as a 3-zone and agreed well with the summed PFTs. Item 21 had a contaminated sampler. The PMCH and PMCP in zone 2 was guesstimated to determine an estimated summed PFT ACH.

When Bob returns from vacation, on/about June 22, he will compute those that should be done as 2-zones. Let me know if you have any questions and please send the deployment plans.

Sincerely,

Russell N. Dietz, Head

Robert W. Goodrich Tracer Technology Center

RND: jgb Encl. NOTE: Circled values used. 19417 3/88

Table 1 HOMES PERFORMED AS 3-ZONE STUDIES

3-Zone	ΣPFT8		1,000	1.011	0.933	0.933	0.734	0.984		2.890	0.918	0.540	0.777	1.146	2,127	2,453	1.194	1.004	0.914	1,363	1.173	1.090	1
(4 % SD)	ΣPFTsd	Mean	0.341 ± 0.027 (8.0)	#	$0.567 \pm 0.136 (24.0)$		$(2.84) \pm 0.76 $ (26.7)	_	$(1.39) \pm 0.18 (13.0)$ e)+ 0.128 (10	0.106	± 0.102	+ 0	_	$(0.535) \pm 0.119 (22.2)$	0.053	0.103 (0.484> 0.018 (3.7)	_	$0.256 \pm 0.126 (49.5)$	0.543 ± 0.215 (39.6)	+ 0.080 €	(0.170 ± 0.160 (20.8)
Whole House ACH + Standard Deviation (SD), h-1 (+ % SD)	1-Zone		0.387b	1.82	0.562	0.558	2.36b	3.10^{b}	13.04	8.65	~	_	`	1.80b	0.959b	966.0	0.594	0.578	0.602	0.317b	680 0.595b	1.242	1
iard Deviati	1-Zone	ž	0.287	1.67	0.637	0.622	2.63	3.24	0.091	09.00	0.1840 0.188	0.164b0.13C	0.525	0.884	0.334	0.379b	0.492	0.515^{b}	0.545	0.364b	0.765b0.680	0.729	1
ACH + Stand	1-Zone		0.332^{b}	1,36	0.499	0.476	4.08	4.63	0.390	1.67	0.263	0.247	0.635	1.045	0.473	0.686	0.273	0.438b	0.361	0.231	0.463	1.78	1.15
Whole House	3-Zone		$(0.341 \pm) 0.029 (8.5)^{a}$		0.046	0.044	0.561 (2	ا	<u> </u>	3.63 ± 1.39 (38.2)	$0.213 \pm 0.044 (20.6)$	0.116 ± 0.838 (>100)	$0.480 \pm 0.137 (28.5)$	(1.47D± 0.158 (10.7)	(17	6	<u> </u>	0.092	0.038	(0.349)± 0.038 (10.9)c	$0.637 \pm 0.249 (39.1)$	(1.138) ± 0.107 (9.4)a	Contaminated sampler
	House	1	712729TF1	F2	712737TD1	I	F.2	D2	712745TF1	F2	712752TF1	F2	712760TF1	F2	712778TF1	F2	712786TF1	F2	712794TF1	712802TF1	F2	713008TF1	7.1
Item	No.	,	-4	7	ю·	4 ·	n 、	0 1	_	æ	6	01	= :	71	ជ :	7 1 :	្ន :	9 !	:	~ :	61	50	17

a 3-zone results with a standard deviation near or less than 10% are most reliable.

^b Indicates highest PFT concentration found was less than 50% greater than the smallest concentration in any of the other

c House 712802TP1 needs recalculation as a 3-zone (wrong no. of sources in zone 3 and wrong volume for zone 2); result shown for 2-zone calculation.

d All three PFTs found in one zone are added and the average of the summed PFTs are used with the total (summed) source strengths to calculate the ACH.

e Contamination in zone 1 CATS; assumed 18 pL/L for sum of PFTs to calculate estimated ACH of 1.39 h-1.

CONTROL STANDARDS REPORT

Quantity of Tracer, pL

	RTI	CAMC		PFT 2			PFT 3			PFT 8	
File .	TC No.	CATS ID	Expected	Found	% Diff.	Expected	Found	% Diff.	Expected	Found	% Diff.
2A20	1	528	1.17	1.42	+ 21						<u></u>
5A16	2	1447	1.17	1.25	+ 6.8						
5A3	3	7411	1.17	1.73	+ 48						
5A7	4	139	1.17	1.69	+ 44						
6A5	5	1022	2.92	3.38	+ 16	2.71	3.66	35	2.85	3.36	18.0
8A8	6	1321	5.83	5.58	- 4.3	5.42	6.40	18	5.70	5.65	0.9
9A20	7	4398	5.83	6.36	+ 9.1	5.42	6.45	19	5.70	5.52	3.2
10A9	8	3614	5.83	5.37	- 7.9						
11A14	9	3119	2.92	3.98	- 36						
11A19	10	4419	5.83	5.16	- 13						
12A4	11	3170	2.92	3.73	+ 28				***		
13A5	12	4729	2.92	4.14	+ 42	2.71	3.69	36	2.85	2.72	4.6
Avg. o	f abso	lute %	Diff.:		23 ± 16			27 ± 9.8	•		6.7 ± 7.

CONTROL BLANKS

				Equivalen	
RTI TB			12+n Ti	racer Cond	:., pL/L
No.	File	CATS ID	PMCP	PMCH	PDCH
			-		
1	6802A5	1957	•22	0	.59
2	10	6845	.10	0	•24
3	15	3710	.03	0	.17
5	6803A13	9618	۰09	0	0
6	4A17	3341	0	0	.04
7	5A4	1193	.33	0	.26
8	8A4	4830	0	0	.30
9	8A15	2338	0	0	.21
12	9A9	7178	0	0	0
13	10A4	2144	.24	0	0
14	11A11	6627	0	0	0
16	12A7	8298	0	0	0
17	12A20	6164	0	0	0
18	13A10	5618	.77	1.16	1.07



Analytical and Chemical Sciences

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Larry Michael

FROM:

Kent Thomas

DATE:

3/23/87

SUBJECT: California TEAM Air Exchange In Apartments

During the February TEAM field trip to California, air exchange samples were collected in both apartments and detached residences It was decided after returning from California that those air exchange samples collected in apartments would not be analyzed because of the uncertainty about the relative contrbutions of outdoor and other apartment air to the infiltration.

There were seven respondents identified as living in the multi-family dwellings we have defined as apartments. The criteria for being an apartment are defined as sharing a common hallway and/or having another dwelling unit above or below the sampled dwelling unit. The samples from six of these respondent's residences will be returned to Brookhaven Labs with instructions not to analyze. They are identified as follows:

71255-4	4	field	samples			
71266-1	4	field	samples			
71270-3	4	field	samples			
71290-1	4	field	samples,	4	duplicate	samples
71293-5	4	field	samples			
71295-0	4	field	samples			



RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Analytical and Chemical Sciences

All of the above samples were collected in homes which did not have canister collectors and were therefore treated as "one zone" houses. The seventh apartment was sampled as a canister home, so the residence was treated as three zones. Furthermore, this apartment also received duplicate air exchange collectors. This apartment is identified as:

71273-7 6 field samples, 6 duplicate samples

The samples for this particular apartment will be analyzed by Brookhaven Labs. The three zone mixing data may still be useful, and it was the only three zone residence with duplicate air exchange sample collection. The duplicate data will be particularly useful in judging the quality of the three zone measurement method. However it must be remembered that the accuracy of the air exchange measurement is uncertain in this case. It would be best to inform anyone either at RTI or EPA who uses the air exchange data for this particular residence that its value is questionable.

cc Dr. Pellizzari

General Description of the BNL/AIMS Output Format June 1986

Revised: April 8, 1987

The top portion of the BNL/AIMS sheet shows the project title, the house name, the start and stop times and dates for sampling, the date analyzed, and the final date that computations were made.

The rates section gives the overall infiltration rate (m^3/h) for all zones and the air change rate (h^{-1}) by dividing by the total volume. Next is given, for each zone, the zone location, source information (gravimetric calibration rate at 25° C, quantity, and total emission rate adjusted for temperature, assuming an enthalpy of 6.8 kcal/mole), and exfiltration and infiltration rates with their standard deviations (SDs), followed by the zone to zone air flow rates and SDs. The total flow in or out of each zone, sometimes a useful quantity, is also given.

Note: All gaseous volumes, i.e., those for air flow rates and perfluoro-carbon tracer (PFT) source rates, are reported at conditions of 25°C and 1 atm. When comparing results with those from other techniques, consideration must be given to the conditions under which those results are being reported. For example, tracer decay volumetric rates are reported for the conditions at the site (i.e., the indoor temperature and the prevailing barometric pressure).

The analysis section gives for each zone the volume, source type, and average tracer concentration with SDs, only for those used in the computations. Below is the individual CATS analyses by zone with the calibration correction factors. The PFT concentrations of those used in the computations are reported first, by zone, and then those for other PFTs found. Note that even though separate calibration curves are used for the mt-, mc-, and total m PDCH, the sum of mt and mc is generally very close to the m PDCH.

The notes section mentions the SDs assigned to the source rates and volumes; conditions or results that should not exist are flagged by printing in capital letters.

The current number codes of the tracers are:

PFT Code	PFT	Isomers Reported
1	PDCB	
2	PMCH	
3	m PDCH	mt PDCH and mc PDCH
4	o PDCH	oc PDCH and ot PDCH
5	p PDCH	pc PDCH and pt PDCH
6	PTCH	1 PTCH and 2 PTCH
8	PMCP	

Although these are 7 PFT source types currently available, chromatographic analysis limitations restrict certain combinations. In addition, the software is not yet available for the computation of more than 4 zones.

TEAM AIR EXCHANGE DATA

EXPLANATION OF BNL DATA FILES HEADER CODES

HOUSE ID :RTI sample code and sampling period

START TIME :Time air exchange measurement begins

STOP TIME :Time air exchange measurement ends

HOURS :Duration of air exchange measurement

ZONE ID :Description of zones within a home being sampled

TRACER : Type of chemical tracer used in each zone

VOLUME :Volume of zones being measured in cubic meters

or cubic feet

SOURCE :Total rate of tracer emission in nL/hour

C12 :Concentration of the tracer compound released

in Zone1 as measured in Zone2 in pL/L

ZONE INFILT :Infiltration rate of outdoor air into a zone

in cubic meters/hour

ZONE EXFILT :Exfiltration rate of indoor air to the outdoors

in cubic meters/hour

R12 :Rate of air flow from Zonel to Zone2

in cubic meters/hour

ZONE ACH :Air exhange rate for a particular zone

TOTAL HSE RATE :Overall infiltration rate of outdoor air into

the house in cubic meters/hour for the

TOTAL HSE ACH :Overall air exchange rate for the whole house

in air changes/hour

ATION> RATE CONC. 10T.RATE ACHI FOOTHOTES	1343	9 57	36.6	10 70.47 120.6 0.76	27.7	194.9	13.9	144.4	23.4	2	78.2	7.7.	15.7	14.3	£	9.49		40.4	4.8.9	18.3	153.9	39.8	61	11.9	15.1	<u>.</u>	· •	- - - - - -	. z	9.39	7.53 40.2	1.93 30.2	6.27 57.8	1.59 37.3	10 3.64 12.6 0.09	5.01	.36	6.06 96.4	5.37 (8.1	40.5	2.5	73.3	31.1	1.17	67.2	43.5	10 4.09 123.6 0.38	1.98		9.19
STANDARD DEVIATION IT VOLUME SRUE RATE	F.2	, un	. N	8	5	5	5	5	ر د		л ,	n .	n u	ייי פ יייי ק		· .c.	5	S	us .a	şs -	so -	un .	SO.	ۍ . -	יסי		יים	n vr	וטיכ	'n	'n	s	ហៈ	ın ı	n u	יט ר	'n	w	v	s.	'n	s	s	'n	S.	s	ú,	.	un ,	ur,
ITE ACHT	1.13	_	63 1.03	_	_			.5 2.09					 		_				.8 0.2k					8. C			74.0								9.0												1.37		_ •	_
ONC TOT.RA		29.2 407																																													6.7.8			
Source Rate avg. Conc tot.Rate													5. PC 1020																						647.0												7113 15.9			
WOLUME 50			158			267																																									7.76			
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TWO ZONE AIR EXCHANGE DATA (TEAN CALIFORNIA - DINTER 1987)

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EXF.11.72	
(NF)11.2	
בעבורנו	21.8
INFIL1	
233	23.1
C12	3.4.
SOURCE	1105
YOLUME	274
TRACER	осРОСН
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123	20.5
CII	123.B
SOURCE	8011
rm³ VOLUME	230
TRACER	PNCP
ME1 10	13 2ND FLOOR
HOURS ZONE1 1D	13 2M
DATE	
3.5	00:15
DATE	
¥	18:50
HOUSE 10	712802TF1

TWO ZONE AIR EXCHANCE DATA (TEAM CALIFORNIA - UINTER 1987)

	R22	23.5
	R21	11
	R12	21
	Æ	0.0
	E	14.7
	EXFILT2	26.4
	INFILTZ 6	20.3
	EXFILTE INFILTS	11.6
	INFILTI -	9.5
	C22	1.05
	C13	1.31
	SOURCE2	2
	VOL2 5	Ś
	C21	2.05
<u>-</u>	=======================================	12.38
SG.		91
TANDARD D	ACHT VOL.1 SOURCE.1	S
y	ACHI	0.35
	ACHZ TOT. RATE	176.2
	ACHZ 1	9.0
	R22	230.9
	R21	76.5
	R12	1.19
	Ę	0.37
		G-1

TWO ZONE AIR EXCHANGE DATA (TEAN CALIFORNIA - UINTER 1987)

ACH2 TOT.RATE ACHT

0.11 18.1 0.04

~e	VOLUME	23	8	₽.	%	%	2	8	8	8	3	127	127	3	3	83	58	æ	25	9.	8	Ħ	R
	IRACER	PHCP	PEG	PE	PHCH	PICH	PICE	PYCP	3 E	PKE	PEE.	PMCP	E.	L L	PHCP	PICP	PHCP	PHCP PHCP	BE.	EE	£	PFCP	Ē
ZONE 3	9	TCHEN	TCHEN	9817	VING	LIVING	VING	10 FL00R	D FLOOR	TCHEN	10E	DROOM	DROOM	JCHEN	CEN	TC-EN	TCHEN	TCHEN	TCEST.	TCHEN	TCHEN	ICHEN	TC-EN
	C32	29.B KI	4.2 KI	29.3 LI	28.9 LI	4.8 LI	3.6 LI	0.4 2	0.4.2	46.7 KI	40.7 KI	9.8 BE	7 86	12.3 KI	12.3 KI	38.2 KI	33.4 KI	38.6 KI	42.7 KI	12.3 KI	7.7 KI	8.2 KI	171.5 KI
	223	22.1	۰	-35 -1-	54.3	12.2	10.9	13.3	19.6	30.6	29.5	6 -	10.2	21.4	18.7	22	15.3	23.2	23.5	22.5	12.5	30.6	8 .35
	C12	1.61	13.3	16.4	16.1	1.7	1.1	-	0	23.4	33.9	7.7	7.2	34.2	17.7	43.6	9.75	윢	3. 3.	33.5	18.5	4.2	7.9
	SOURCE	1311	1789	3423	3423	3276	3276	2514	25.70	1713	1640	2219	5269	1640	1840	1713	1713	1569	1789	1107	4191	34.79	20
E E	VOLUME	9,	9	23	23	23	23	202	502	8	8,	25	25	123	123	3.	5	2	2	₹	₫	102	102
	TRACER	гРОСН	EPOCH.	PFCP	BEC B	PECP	PHC P	PDCH T	PDCH	PDCH.	PDCH	E.	F.E.	POCH TOCH	cPOCH	:PDCH	cPDCH	rPOCH	PDCH	PDCH	rPOCH	PEC	PHCH
ZONE 2	9		I			K I TCHEN		_		_				_		_							
	3					5.1 KI																	
	23	9.41	3.1	13.3	13.4	5.7	-	71.5	4.2	22.3	26.4	12.5	~	22.9	19.4	12.9	12.1	9.8	7.6	20.3	. .	15.5	19.8
	::	74.5	18.9	37.7	35.9	-	3.6	55.3	11.3	146.8	144.3	16.2	9.5	≉	23.2	136.6	R	ಸೆ	103.6	123.8	56.1	9.8	12.8
	SOURCE	6193	9949	2570	25.70	2460	2460	6509	6193	9229	8190	6906	3138	3556	3556	6193	619	3403	398	1108	17.69	90 1/2	7327
Ē	VOLUME	182	182	102	102	102	102	270	270	197	197	230	230	8	8	142	142	112	112	230	230	22	æ
	TRACER	PHCH	PICE	сРОСН	rPOCH	ncPOCH	rPOCH	PICH	돐	PIC.	E.	rPOCH	cPOCH	PKE	Ξ	₹	EG.	E	E E	PEC P	£	CPOCH.	cPDCH
20NE 1	9	OROOM	DR00H	DROOM	DROOM	BEDROOM a	DROOM	ST FLOOR	ST FLOOR	DROOM	DROOM	O SNIVI	IVING	DROOM	:0800H	DROOM	DROOM	DROOM	DROOM	D FLOOR	E FLOOR	V. ₽.	IV. RM. o
HOURS		12 84	89	#	11	80	80	15 15	7	==	8	111	101	=======================================	==	80	===	==	6	13 2	8 2	191	7.
910b	OATE																						
ST0P	<u> </u>	15:70	16:16	09:50	09:50	18:14	18:14	08:30	16:50	50:60	18:15	02:50	18:15	5 6.50	16:42	5.23	16:35	07:12	16-17	68-15	16-10	11:00	17.50
START	OATE																						
START	H	19:50	15:70	19:25	19:25	69:53	15:60	18:36	19:33	21:40	90:60	20:40	05-70	20:10	20 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	21:00	£:33	20:07	07:20	18:50	08:21	18:55	≅
HOUSE 10		712729TF1	712729TF2	712737F1	112737701	712737FF2	712737102	712745TF1	712745TF2	712752TF1	712752TF2	712760TF1	712760TF2	71277BTF1	7127781F2	712786TF1	712786IF2	712794TF1	712794TF2	712802TF1	712802TF2	7130081F1	713008TF2
																	G-	-1	4				

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TOTAL SE. RATE		98.5	443.5	106.1	2	200	174	7.00.7	13.	1938.5	77.6	12.2	196.4	403	274.6	391.5	93.8	107.3	48.7	81.2	×1-		233	193.2
ZONE 3 ACH H																								6.14
R33	•	174.7	515.9	163.5	170.8	2,4	1116		17.31	-9716.3	813.1	4024.5	130.1	m 及	쭚	289.0	223.2	967.8	390.7	363.6	-2337	7 IF CH	242.4	203.4
R32																								55
R23	9	7.1	254.3	 	78.7	ξ.	27.	2,030	7.71.57	1798.9	740.9	134.7	99.98	124.1	-230.2	-943.5	191.3	916.6	353.4	321.2	2501.6 -1	76.39.3	55	3.8
ZONE 2 ACH																							1.49	
R22																							151.8	
R3																							23.2	
R13																							134.7	
R21																							105.9	
R12																							47.2	
ZONE 1 ACH																							•	
R11																							6E)	
ZONE 3 EXFILT.																								
ZONE 3 INFILT.	-		_		_	_	_	_															4.6	
ZONE 2 EXFILT.	-16.6	103	2	3 7	7.7	2.5 28.	33	2065.9	1572.5	3	7, 6,75	3 6	7'711	3 7	2.02.2	2 5	7.5	€ :		9 9	0.770	7.77	-12.4	- -
ZONE 2 INFILT.																							:	
ZONE 1 EXFILT.	60.7	159.7	7.7	; 3		18.3	 28	-453	8556.6	3	2	710.5	. X	-7.27	¥ 11.07-	, K	3	, X			? *	֓֞֞֞֜֞֜֞֜֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֞֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֞֜֜֜֓֓֓֓֓֞֜֜֜֝֓֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֡֝	1.767	8
ZONE 1 INFILT.	37	217.2	22. 4	3	3 3	-17971-	B.812	-738.6	58.8	28.3	7	-148 A	5	Į,	7 887	X			3 %		; ;		1.01	?
8	41.6	11.4	33.7	10.0	;	•		-	٥.٧	43.9	5	5	= 2	9 91	20 2	\$; o	3 5	7.7	2	-		7.77 8 8	9
23	14.6	3.8	4.4	12	į	•	• .	'n	7.7	28.1	28.2	6.7		11.9	12.9	18.8	! <u>*</u>	- 2	21.7	78	2	:	9 7	;
C13	45.8	11.5	14.5	13.0	-	::	÷ ;	.,	1:1	19.8	23	-9	- LET	16	14.4	Æ	5	78.7	ď	35.3	7 61	?		•
SOURCE	3423	3575	24.77	7477	17.6	1117	ייני	5000	225	2477	2371	6131	6579	3276	3276	3423	3423	75	35.75	452	2424	200	2 1	

	ACH!		0.23	0.7	0.12	0.13	2.92	2.43	70		20	: -	16	2 8		32.04	70.0	61.18	60.0	=	3 2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0.63
	R11															~	•							59.1
	. RATE																							31.5
!	ZONE 3 In. Rate ex.																				_	•		8.8
	RATE																							9.0
4 4 7	LONE 2 In. rate ex.																				-	•		7
	X. RATE !!																							41.8
, in	ZONE 1 IN. RATE EI	:	11.7	6.7	8.3	8.7	2	6. 8.	62.2	104.1	23.3	156.5	137.3	57.4	790.4	7187.1	5.5	163.9	6.7	~0	375.4	207	32.3	29.8
	C33 II	77	<u>.</u>	= ;	3.3	3.27	9.49	0.43	0.0	0.0	6 .39	3.84	5.39	1.12	-8 -8	20.2	4.8	3.49	¥.3	2.	1.29	97.0	2.27	2.88
	623	17 1	9 5	3 3 3 3 3	3.46	3.32	7.	7.0	0.5	0.77	2.81	2.83	0.67	₹.0	1.19	1.29	88.	7.	2.11	2.17	7.7	1.2	-9:	3.14
	C13	3	5	<u>.</u>	G :	. 3.	91 .0	0.17	- - -	1.1	1.8	2.3	9.5	0.35	1.6	1.4	3.7	5.1	2.87	9.	3.53	1.96	1.64	9.6
	VOLUME	5	2 5	⊒ ;	⊒ :	⊒ :	2 :	9	2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	9	=	=	2	2	=	9
70ME 3	SOURCE	ď	, .	ο.	n	Δ,	ur (ഗ	'n	'n	S	'n	Ś	'n	S.	'n	S.	'n	ις:	S	S	'n	'n	S.
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	23	2.21		9 -	70.7	2 6	77.1	<u> </u>	F. 7	9. .	3.08	2.3	0.48	1.02	2.14	1.87	2.2	3	2.32	2.35	2.75	1.3	3.06	\$. \$
	C12	16.9	-	3 7	8 -	3 5	7.5	* ·	- '	- ;	* · ·	٠. ا	0.73	0.73 1.73	3.42	17.7	٠. ج	9. 1	,		3.35	 8	0.42	۶.
	WOLUME	10	\$	2 5	2 5	2 5	3 9	⊒ :	⊒ :	= :	= :	= :		≘ :		= :	2 9	2 9	⊒ :	3 :	=	=	=	=
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	C21	1.46	0.31		; , =	3 5	7.0			74.0	57.7	\$ 8	9.7	` : -	K2:3	* 8	5	7 E	פיים פיים פיים	9 5	7.07	6.9 6.9	- S:	38
Î	3	7.45	1.89	3.73	5	5 5	; ; ;	8 0		27.7	3 :	? :	79.7	£ ;	~ ;	76.3	8 -		, ,	3 5	7.7	2.6	0.48	1.28
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٠,		'n	ç	· cs					ט ר	שיח		ם מ	.	ח ח	ט ט	ים ר	3 67	ט כ			י מ	n,	σ.	n
TOTAL	HSE. ACH	٦. م	1.53	0.52	0.53	2.84	57	- 6		07.0		3 6	3 -	3 2	\$ = =	8 6	44.0	27	; z	3 ×	6.50	8 :	= ;	: :

ACH FOOTNOTES	•			2	Q	2.8	: -	`	. ~		_		. –	٠,		• –	٠.		. –	٠ ¬	, ,-	· -	• •
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HSE. RATE H	11			4	6 9	114.8	29	8.089	737.4	15.9	É	55	9.19	36	3594 3	7	70	•	12.6	7158.5	125.4	7 1	
£ 5																	107.39						
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	38.4	124.2	6 07	;	3	88.7	8	20.1	22.8	2295.7	53875.2	290.5	142.5	4061.9	16211.3	3	8674.1	333.5	340.3	54704.8	33066.4	79	7
	34.46	2	9.8	:	7.01	501.9	289.4	17.3	591.2	341.7	2527.2	9. 88	101.5	1274	4161.5 1	z	4114.6	4.1	23.8	6341.1	9855.8	76.5	43.6
			_														635.6						
	37.3	_	_			_	_	_	_														
	26.7	104.3	10.4	-	? ;	7.57	59.3	2.3	86.2	20.5	£220.7	159.5	143.3	4412.7	14116.6	18.8	1583.6	₩.	ಶ	757.6	1455.9	17.9	9.6

FOOTNOTE TABLE FOR AIR EXCHANGE DATA (TEAM CALIFORNIA -WINTER)

- 1. Calculated correctly using a three zone division.
- Original three zone calculation not correct. Reported Total ACH and House ACH Standard Deviation were calculated using the summed and volume weighted PFT concentrations.
- 3. Original three zone calculation not correct. Reported Total ACH and House ACH

 Standard Deviation are mean values calculated by single PFT type determinations
 of the whole house ACH.
- 4. Original three zone calculation not correct. Recalculated as a two zone division for determining Total ACH and House ACH Standard Deviation.
- These homes were considered apartments so the air exchange samples were not
 analyzed during the winter season study.
- 8. This home was an apartment. Remember that the air infiltrating into apartments way come from both outside and other apartments. Therefore a pollutant source may be in another home and source strength calculations may be unreliable.



Building 426

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES, INC.

Upton, Long Island, New York 11973

Department of Applied Science

(516) 282 FTS 666 3062

December 9, 1987

Mr. Kent Thomas Research Triangle Institute Analytical and Chemical Sciences P.O. Box 12194 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dear Kent:

Enclosed are the results of the 288 CATSamplers you sent us July 31, 1987, for the TEAM Los Angeles study. Included is hard copy of the whole house ACH summary, and the results of the standard and blank controls. The summary of the results are included as files on the flexible disk. There has been a revision in the information provided in these files to include the zonal temperatures, number of sources, and number of samplers. The heading files have been updated as well. Please refer to the revised instructions.

There are 30 houses that were calculated as 2 zones as well as 3 zones because the concentrations of all the tracers in 2 of the zones were close to being equal that the errors were large and many rates were negative. The 2 zone reduction was done two ways: 1) by eliminating a tracer and averaging the 2 CATSamplers for the new enlarged zone; and 2) by adding the sources together and using a zone volume weighted average. Those results which were done by adding the sources together are indicated by an "R" at the end of the file name or house code in the case of the ACH hardcopy. You may choose the results that you want, however, we have more confidence in those results obtained by adding the sources together (the "R" results).

Hard copy of the two zone results are included so that you may know which 2 zones were merged. There are 4 periods of houses done as 2 zones for other reasons. House 722900TF (both periods) were set up as two zones and house 722678TF1 was also set up as a two zone by having the CATS in the living room. House 722520TF2 was done as a 2 zone because there was a faulty sampler.

If there are any questions, please call.

Sincerely

Robert W. Goodrich

Environmental Chemistry Division

RWG/mm Enclosures

RTI TEAM LA ACH'S AND STD.DEV.

KII IEAM LA	ACH'S AND	SID.DE	v.	DEDOENT
HOUGE 800E #	20150	A 5.11	222 221	PERCENT
HOUSE CODE #	ZUNES	ACH	STD.DEV	STD.DEV
2225,275,	-	2 70		40.70
722512TF1	3	2.79	0.29	10.39
722512TF2	3	2.20	0.21	9.78
722520TF1	3	1.43	0.12	8.38
722520 TF2	2	1.49	0.14	9.62
722538TF1	3	0.49	0.10	20.24
722538TF1	2	0.51	0.05	10.36
722538TF1R	2	0.53	0.07	12.41
722538TF2	3	2.27	0.24	10.67
722546TF1	3	0.89	0.08	9.27
722546TF2	3	2.50	1.92	73.91
722546TF2	2	2.00	0.49	24.78
722546TF2R	2	1.32	0.18	13.80
722553TF1	3	0.94	0.10	10.37
722553TF2	3	1.15	0.12	10.56
722579TD1	3	0.65	0.35	53.56
722579TD1	2	0.53	0.06	10.68
722579TD1R	2	Ø.53	0.05	9.74
722579TD2	3	1.90	0.28	
722579TD2	2			14.83
722579TD2R	2	1.74	0.18 0.17	10.63
722579TF1	3	1.59		9.82
722575TF1 722579TF1	2	0.53	0.05	9.76
7225751F1 722579TF1R	2	0.53	0.05	9.00
722575TF1R 722579TF2	2 3	0.53	0.05	9.89
722579TF2	2	1.92	0.17	8.94
7225751F2 722587TF1	3	1.98	0.19	9.67
722587TF1 722587TF1	<i>3</i>	1.72	35.17	2109.03
	2	0.84	0.08	9.29
722587TF1R	2	0.90	0.09	9.59
722587TF2	3	1.51	0.27	18.05
722587TF2	2	1.52	0.16	10.61
722587TF2R	2	1.61	0.19	11.77
722595TF1	3	1.23	0.11	8.77
722595TF1	2	1.19	0.12	10.11
722595TF2	3	4.50	0.38	8.55
722595TF2	2	5.44	1.84	33.87
722603TF1	3	2.32	0.23	9.92
722603TF1	2	2.20	0.21	9.34
722603TF1R	2	2.38	0.23	9.78
7226 0 3TF2	3	1.98	1.07	53.92
722603TF2	2	2.54	0.27	10.54
722603TF2R	2 3	2.76	0.28	10.07
722511TF1		3.81	0.50	13.14
722611TF2	3	5.94	0.68	11.37
722629TF1	3	3.12	. 0.44	14.12
722629TF2	3	1.95	0.20	10.17
722637TF1	3	0.98	0.18	17.93
722637TF2	3	1.02	Ø.17	16.45
722645TF1	3	1.30	0.14	10.63
722645TF2	3	5.14	0.65	10.63
722652TD1	3	4.04	0.33	8.13
722652TD2	3	9.99	0.97	9.72
722652TF1	3	3.90	0.32	8.18
722652TF2	. 3	11.15	1.00	8.98
722650TF1	3	1.32	0.14	10.99
			^	20

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722660TF2	. 3	7	a =-	
722678TF1		3.57	0.39	
	2	0.7 3	0.08	11.07
722678TF2	3	1.43	0.22	15.68
722686TF1	3	3.14	0.66	
722686TF2	3	4.94		20.94
722694TF1	-		0.77	15.49
	3	1.12	0.09	8.03
722694TF2	3	2.73	0.27	9.88
722702TF1	3	-0.03	2.79	-8629.61
722702TF1	2	0.39	0.31	
722702TF2	3	3.57		78.07
722702TF2			1.31	35.71
	2	19.02	631.47	3319.59
722702TF2R	2	2.94	0.33	11.19
722710TF1	3	1.35	0.24	17.91
722710TF1	2	1.40	0.13	9.07
722710TF1R	2	1.44		
722710TF2	2 2 3		0.15	10.12
722728TF1	2	1.72	0.16	9.05
	3	1.02	0.08	8.00
722728TF2	3	4.34	0.49	11.25
722728TF2	2	4.19	0.56	13.28
722728TF2R	2	4.42	0.58	
722736TF1	3	3.37		13.16
722736TF2	3		0.48	14.20
722744TF1		1.25	0.12	9.55
	3	4.47	48.04	1074.12
722744TF1	2	1.10	0.12	10.95
722744TF1R	2	1.18	0.12	10.35
722744TF2	3	2.80	0.31	
722744TF2	2	2.63		11.00
722744TF2R	2		0.29	10.95
	2	2.74	0.29	10.54
722751TF1	3	Ø.68	0.07	9.66
722751TF1	2	0.68	0.06	9.05
722751TF1R	2	0.68	0.07	10.01
722751TF2	3	2.03	0.19	
722769TF1	3	0.56		9.15
722769TF1			0.10	18.29
722769TF1R	2	0.46	0.07	14.88
	2	0.51	0.07	13.00
722769TF2	3	1.05	0.15	14.59
722769TF2	2	0.96	0.13	14.00
722769TF2R	2	1.00	0.13	13.31
722777TD1	3	3.86	0.65	
722777TD1	2			16.70
722777TD1R	2	3.80	0.52	13.51
	2	3.79	0.52	13.81
722777TD2	3 2	5.28	0.58	11.01
722777TD2	2	5.29	0.60	11.30
722777TD2R	2	5.28	0.50	11.41
722777TF1	3	3.95	0.82	
722777TF1	2			20.84
722777TF1R	2	3.94	0.55	14.04
722777TF2		3.93	0.56	14.29
	3	5.20	0.54	10.48
722777TF2	2	5.22	0.58	11.08
722777TF2R	2	5.20	0.57	10.94
722785TF1	2 3 2 2	0.37	0.13	36.03
722785TF1	2	0.36	0.04	
722785TF1R	2	0.36		10.86
722785TF2	3		0.04	9.83
722801TF1		Ø.62	2.63	423.06
	3	-38.35		-220.23
722801TF2	3	9.16	1.33	14.55
722801TF2	2	9.16	1.37	14.93
722801TF2R	2	9.16	1.37	14.98
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722819TF1	3	18.16	55.62	306.33
722819TF2	3	6.17	0.82	13.28
722827TF1	1	0.69	0.26	38.02
722827TF2	1	0.50	0.26	52 .5 5
722835TF1	3	2.64	0.29	11.13
722835TF2	3	4.28	0.37	8.54
722843TF1	3	1.65	0.42	25.72
722843TF2		4.01	5.25	131.08
722843TF2	3 2	8.74	1.35	15.46
722843TF2R	2	12.46	1.85	14.83
722850TF1	3	3.04	0.34	11.07
722850TF1	2	2.90	. 0.33	11.46
722850TF1R	2	3.05	0.31	10.10
72285ØTF2	3	9.02	0.94	10.38
722868TF1	3	0.59	0.05	8.66
722868TF2	3	1.05	0.09	8.87
722876TD1	3	0.45	0.23	50.68
722876TD1	2	0.40	0.04	9.97
722875TD1R	2	0.39	0.04	9.56
722876TD2	3	1.13	0.11	9.76
722876TF1	3	0.43	0.08	17.73
722876TF2	3	1.08	0.10	8.83
722884TF1	3	7.08	1.28	18.12
722884TF2	3	7.85	0.79	10.04
722892TF1	3	1.56	0.14	9.23
722892TF2	3	5.31	0.48	9.11
722900TF1	2	1.70	0.17	9,77
722900TF2	2	4.41	1.22	27.62
722918TF1	3	0.74	0.10	13.64
722918TF1	2	0.77	0.07	9.52
722918TF1R	2	0.82	0.08	9.61
722918TF2	3	1.47	2.64	179.66
722918TF2	2	1.25	0.11	9.17
722918TF2R	2 2	1.30	0.14	10.57
722926TF1	3	2.99	0.49	16.38
722926TF2	3	2.07	0.26	12.55
722934TF1	3 2	2.80	0.46	16.56
722934TF1	2	2.55	0.30	11.72
722934TF1R	2 3	2.58	0.30	11.62
722934TF2		2.71	0.30	10.95
722934TF2	2 2	2.68	0.25	9.47
722934TF2R	2	2.54	0.25	9.83

RTI TEAM-LA STANDARD AND BLANK CONTROLS

	PTI CATS PMCH PROH							
RTI,	CATS	PM	ICH	PD	CH	PM	ICP	FILE+
ID	ID	ACT.	ANAL.	ACT.	ANAL.	ACT.	ANAL.	TUBE #
T0:	5445	4 555						
TC1	6418	4.738	5.174	4.850	4.852	4.510	4.650	6837A6
TC2	589	1.426	1.540	1.450	1.591	1.358	1.390	6839A16
TC3	455	0.477	0.554	0.488	0.549	0.454	0.441	6839A17
TC4	3371	4.738	5.107	4.850	4.007	4.510	4.958	6845A10
TCS	3204	1.426	1.629	1.460	1.372	1.358	1.396	6845A12
TCS	8282	0.477	0.405	0.488	0.253	0.454	0.401	6849A20
TC7	9846	4.738	5.455	4.850	4.426	4.510	5.042	6851A7
TC8	6185	1.426	1.598	1.450	1.312	1.358	1.396	6851A8
TCS	11015	0.477	0.521	0.488	0.489	0.454	0.472	6853A17
TB1	11388		0.000		0.000		0.000	6837A4
TB2	10690		0.052		0.204		0.571	6837A5
TB3	10429		0.000		0.001		0.002	6839A18
TB4	9021		0.007		0.005		0.002	6845A11
TB5	8204		0.000		0.002		0.003	6845A13
TB6	1615		0.000		0.001		0.034	6845A14
TB7	9691		0.003		0.003		0.003	6853A16
TB8	6099		0.004		0.000		0.002	6849A19
TB9	10056		0.001		0.000		0.002	6849A21
TB10	9602		0.004		0.002			
TB11	9575		0.001		0.002		0.002	6851A9
TB12	2085		0.000				0.002	6852A17
IBIZ	7502		6.666		0.000		0.001	6853A18

Control	's % Diff	
PMCH	PDCH	PMCP
+ 9	0	+ 3
+ 15	+ 9	+ 2
7 16	+12	- 3
+ 8 + 14	- 17	+ 16
- 15	- 6	+ 3
+ 15	- 48	-12
+ 12	- 9	+12
+ 9	-10	+ 3
	0	+ 4
+9.2/± 9.6	-7.7/± 18	+2.4/L 7.0

Mean of absolute 4. d. ft. I s.d.

RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

Analytical and Chemical Sciences

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Doris Smith

FROM:

Kent Thomas

DATE:

4/6/88

SUBJECT: TEAM California 1987 air exchange QC. QA information.

There is some information which we can use to evaluate the quality of the air exchange data for TEAM California during the winter and summer season of 1987. However, we will have to take much of the information at face value. Blank and control tubes were prepared and carried to the field during both seasons: the background contamination appears to be insignificant and the recovery from controls appears to be acceptable for the winter season and good for the summer season. A standard deviation is calculated for each air exchange calculation using assumed errors in house volume measurement, tracer emission rates, and measured tracer concentration differences when more than one collection tube is used in each house. The sample data cover letters describe possible errors in collection. analysis and explanations of why and how house zones were evaluated and

I can only check BNL's calculations for one zone cases. I have done this earlier for two or three calculations and they were correct. I do not have the mathematical model information for calculating multi-compartment mass balance silmultaneous equtions which are used for the multi-zone cases. We have no test for the overall accuracy of BNL's air exchange measurements. There were no methods which were easily available for measuring the air exchange rates during this type of study and there are no other labs available for analyzing PFT tracer collection tubes.

There are two other concerns which I have about the quality of the air exchange data. First, we sampled in several apartments during both seasons. During the winter season we analyzed samples for only one apartment and did not analyze the samples for 6 other apartments. During the summer season we analyzed samples for all of the apartments. The problem with measuring air exchange rates in apartments and then calculating source strengths based upon measured concentration indoors and outdoors is that the source of the pollutant may be in another apartment. We did not measure air exchange between apartments nor did we measure pollutant concentrations in apartments other than the respondent's. Therefore, the source strength information may be suspect and the questionnaire data does not include sources in other apartments. For the apartments which we did determine air rates multi-zone determinations were made and it was decided that the inter-zone mixing within the apartment was useful information to have. However, this inter-zone mixing data will not be used by RTI for the source strength calculations.

A second potential problem with the data should be noted for the summer season. During this season many or most of the respondents had their windows open and there were often strong breezes blowing through the homes. It is very difficult to perform accurate air exchange measurements under these conditions using any method. The data reported by BNL was actually better than I expected in terms of standard deviations for overall air exchange. There is nothing we can do about this problem but it is worth noting.

TEAM AIR EXCHANGE DATA

EXPLANATION OF BNL DATA FILES HEADER CODES

HOUSE ID :RTI sample code and sampling period

START TIME : Time air exchange measurement begins

STOP TIME :Time air exchange measurement ends

HOURS :Duration of air exchange measurement

ZONE ID :Description of zones within a home being sampled

TRACER : Type of chemical tracer used in each zone

VOLUME : Volume of zones being measured in cubic meters

or cubic feet

SOURCE :Total rate of tracer emission in nL/hour

C12 :Concentration of the tracer compound released

in Zone1 as measured in Zone2 in pL/L

ZONE INFILT :Infiltration rate of outdoor air into a zone

in cubic meters/hour

ZONE EXFILT :Exfiltration rate of indoor air to the outdoors

in cubic meters/hour

R12 :Rate of air flow from Zone1 to Zone2

in cubic meters/hour

ZONE ACH : Air exhange rate for a particular zone

TOTAL HSE RATE :Overall infiltration rate of outdoor air into

the house in cubic meters/hour for the

TOTAL HSE ACH : Overall air exchange rate for the whole house

in air changes/hour

	€.
	SOURCE
	€.
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	£+3
SINGLE ZONE AIR EXCHANGE DATA (TEAN CALIFORNIA – SIMMER 1987)	START START STOP STOP

ACH	0.28
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) CONC. TOT.RATE	38.65
IATION E RATE	2
STANDARD DEVIATION 1 VOLUME SRCE RATE	w
至	9.69 0.5
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. COMC	χ. 3.3
NO. CATS AW	m
SOURCE	2681
NO. Sources	Ģ
ZONE TEMP. SI	IJ
Ft ³	0252
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TRACER	æ
HOURS	9
STOP DATE	07-17-1987
510P	17:44
START	07-16-1987
START	97:40
HOUSE 10	728271F1

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200 e- 012	14 IL-2 EVILL-2	121.5	57.1	1.22	54.6	828	=	:	=	£5.	150.8	184.3	5		•	130.2	Z: 13	3 5	144.7	181	5 115	2 5		3	⊒: ::	711.2	93.1	8	-	9	9	311.2		
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22	37.7	1124.9	31.5	516.6	9.6	32.2	166.8 166.8	85	82	63.2	44.5	394.3	174.5	86.5	1408.5	7	<u>6</u>	301.6	202.1	168.2	3	51.7	17.1	115.1	119.7	4.2
R21	3.4.6	982.8	21.6	537.5	4.3	23	22.5	ನ	46.9	S.1	4.1	378.7	119.9	S	1167.9	8.9	21.7	132.8	135.6	112.6	127.4	 	5.7	£.5	59.1	3.9
R12	23.4	768.2	29.B	248.4	11.3	9.5	192	7.	80.5	66.5	45.1	417.4	4.6	S. 33	1411.3	61.7	2 7.6	8	47.4	S. S.	₹.	3	9 .5	16.7	8 .	6.2
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STAGARD	TOTAL TOTAL 2016 I Hee. Rate hee. Ach source vol	7.05	322.1 1.43 5	405.9 2.27 \$	232.4 0.69 5	132.9	51.5	5 7.1 Hat	1.1 E.1 1.1 6	5 57 T 1777	2 14 C C 107	10.5 1.00 S 10.5	Cen 2 3.19 5 18		31.7.9 10.90 5 116	128.3 1.62 5 10	262.6 1.3 \$ 10	1243.4 6.14 5 10	59.6 3.9 \$ 18	91 5 13.7 7.502	2172.4 11.15 5 10	1943.1 9.99 5 16	11.00 11.00	1676.7 2.57	E 177 5.75	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1	D) 6 77.7 9.097	21.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	201	20 20	01 5 TA 7 TO	3.32 \$ 10	2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	127.8 8.48 \$	362.9 2.03 \$	56.3 16.37 5	691.3 2.64 5	1120.5 4.26 \$	5 57 1 1.65	5 10 1 100	287 2 610	G	25. 104. 5. 104	81 5 118 421	314.5 1.06 5 10	130.1 0.45 5 10	326.7 1.13 5 10	1907.5 7.00 5 10	2114.4 7.65 5 18	11.54 5 10	1522.4 5.31 5 10	974.2 2.89 5 10	674.5 2.07 5 M		₩;	• •	27	1.63	0.37	0.62	
STAGARD	ZONE 3 TOTAL TOTAL ZONE 1 ACH HEE, RATE HEE, ACH SOURCE VOI	B.31 753.4	2.23 322.1 1.43 5	4.01 405.9 2.27 \$	2.21 232.4 0.89 5	4.28 422.9 8.94	5. C. 1. C.	3.10 July 3.10	6 1.1 E.IMI 4.2	5 57 E 5171 E 7		20 2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 3 141 141 6	\$1. 5 APM 9511 11.0	1.71 128.3 1.62 5 10	1.5 262.6 1.3 \$ 10	5.1 1243.4 4.14 \$ 10	4.45 751.4 3.9 5 18	91 S 13.7 9.592 E7.7	21.18 2170.4 11.15 5 10	19.86 1943.1 9.99 55 16	11. S 11. S 11. S 11.	13.07 16/6.7 3.57 5 18	3.50 3.50 3.50	2. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	1.72 Just 1.73 Just 1.73	2) T	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1.57 475.1	25 25 25		S.7 A69.1 3.32 S 16		8 127 8 E.M. S.	1.45 362.9 2.03 5	1.81 55.3 1.37 5	2.19 691.3 2.64 \$	2.74 1120.5 4.26 \$	\$ 597 1.64 4.1	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	7 53 2281 2 4 10 5	G	61. 5. 104. 5. 10	2.14 175.4 9.43 5 19	3.97 314.5 1.06 5 10	2.64 130.1 0.45 5 10	4 320.7 1.13 \$ 10	6.63 1907.5 7.00 5 10	S.44 2114.4 7.65 5 18	1.9 447.5 1.54 5 10	2.31 1572.4 5.31 5 10	7.22 974.2 2.99 5 10	7.04 674.5 2.07 5 18		₩;	•	27		6.0	0.62	
STAGARD	ZONE 3 TOTAL TOTAL ZONE 1 R33 ACH HEE. RATE HEE. ACH SOURCE VOL	2007 7.22 6.31 753.4	137.8 2.23 372.1 1.43 5	257.4 4.01 405.9 2.27 \$	165.3 2.21 232.4 0.69 5	5.03.7 4.28 42.9 1.94 5	67.7. 5.62 531.5 1.15	5.11. 1101 11.75 5.167	5 LC 1117 13 C 1105	126. 1.19 41.1 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15	1175. d. 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	01 5 10.5 1.10 70.5 1.189 oric	113.7 E. C. COTO 3.19 E. 18	1376 341 144 1 45 5 18	11. 2 11. 11.2 11.4 5 11.6 5 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6	1.07 1.07 1.07	104.1 1.5 242.4 1.3 \$ 10	424.5 5.1 1243.4 4.14 S 10	410.3 4.45 759.4 3.9 5 18	\$1 5 43.4 9.552 Ev.4 5.000	1952 21.18 2170.4 11.15 \$ 10	1641 19.90 1943.1 9.99 5 16	523 4.36 619.6 11.52 5 18	1656.6 13.09 1676.7 3.57 5 10	100 C 11.1 C 17.1 /C 1.10	20 C 20 C 20 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	115.7 L.72 1064.1 4.7 5.50	21.1 3. 44. 6.45. 47.1 C. XX	201 3. 42 LW3 LW 3 LW 32	2	A. 3. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	200 13 th this A 34 50 10	MS 5.7 MP.1 3.37 S 10	14 5 55 4 40 11 5 5 11 5 5 11 5 5 11 5 5 11 5 5 11 5 5 11 5 5 11 5	24 B-55 12.38 B-16 S-5	54.4 1.45 362.9 2.03 5	5 27 53 17 5	314 2.19 691.3 2.44 5	395.4 2.74 1120.5 4.26 \$	S 5971 1.84 A.1 S.1.45	2012 1.007 2012 1.004	1110 B 7 C 2781 7 C 177 S	01 5 95 171 711 71	SC 101 200 200 101 5 101	204.3 2.14 175.4 9.43 5 19	379.9 3.97 314.5 1.06 5 18	271.2 2.64 130.1 0.45 5 10	302.7 4 326.7 1.13 5 10	773.4 4.63 1907.5 7.00 5 10	584.3 5.44 2114.4 7.65 5 18	346.5 1.9 447.5 1.54 5 18	621 2.31 1522.6 5.31 5 10	674.4 7.22 974.2 2.99 5 10	655.2 7.04 674.5 2.07 5 18		¥;		£ 5	2.7	6.0	0.62	
STAGARD	20NE 3 101AL 101AL 20NE 1 1 RZZ R33 ACH HEE, RATE HEE, ACH SOURCE VOL	-152.1 646.2 6.31 753.4	A.9 137.8 2.23 322.1 1.43 5	32.6 257.4 4.01 405.9 2.27 \$	3 165.3 2.21 232.4 0.69 5	-1.6 543.7 4.28 422.9 1.54 5	S SITE SITE 2017 TIME SITE	5 27.1 1101 3.16 2.167 (1.00)	9 LC 1 117 13 C 1 100 1 000	77.5 126.7 7.7 41.1 1.15.1 4.7 5.10.2		20	11	11. 2. 2. 11. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	20.2 C11.1 C12.2 C11.1 C12.2 C11.2 C	61 5 50.1 17.0 17.0 5.005-	22.4 104.1 1.5 262.4 1.3 \$ 10	154.3 424.5 5.1 1243.6 6.16 5 10	324.2 410.3 4.45 751.6 3.9 5 10	259.6 406.5 4.43 785.6 4.84 S 16	934.3 1952 21.18 2170.4 11.15 5 18	1152.4 1641 19.94 1943.1 9.99 5 16	77.4 523 4.38 619.6 11.52 5 18	67.4 1656.6 13.09 1676.7 3.57 5 10	17.1 S.25. 1.5.5 1.5.1 1.7.1 1			2) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20.00 July 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	201 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	43 47.1 4.14 Maris 51.15 4	7.7 CO.7 CO.2 CO.2 CO.7 CO.7 CO.7 CO.7 CO.7 CO.7 CO.7 CO.7	A 18 S S 1889 3.37 S 16	EL 25. 100. 11. 201. Cr	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-5-4 Se. 1.46 362.9 2.03 S	-11.1 1.1 1.1 55.3 1.17 5	71.4 314 2.19 691.3 2.64 \$	(34.1 395.4 2.74 1120.5 4.26 \$	5 57 1.63 1.4 463.1 1.45 5	2015 1017 395 7.01 3.02 S	200 2 2	5 5 5 171 71 71 717 717	10.2 SC 12.1 S	1131 2013 2.14 1254 9.43 5 19	89.7 379.9 3.97 314.5 1.06 5 10	370.1 271.2 2.64 130.1 0.45 5 10	33.4 362.7 4 326.7 1.13 5 10	1248.6 773.4 8.63 1907.5 7.08 5 10	8.7 556.3 5.44 2111.4 7.65 5 18	6.7 346.5 1.9 447.5 1.54 5 10	18.5 421 2.31 1522.4 5.31 5 10	-18.5 674.4 7.22 974.2 2.99 5 10	21.5 655.2 7.04 674.5 2.07 5 14		₩:	417	2 5 7	3	56.0	0.62	
CHANAIS	ZONE 3 TOTAL	47.7 -152.1 644.2 6.31 753.4	-27 2 A.9 137 B 2.23 322.1 1.43 5	14.1 22.6 257.4 4.01 405.9 2.27 5	-41.4 3 145.3 2.21 232.4 0.69 5	4.6 -4.4 543.7 4.28 432.9 1.94 5.4	5 51.1 5.165 5.05 4.76 5.11- 5.11-	-10 105.3 731.2 3.10 101 1.75 -	2 LC 1 117 13 L 1245 1 200 1 C	703.1 777.6 1300.7 7.35 441.1 1.63 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7 5.15 7	2017 (100.0 110.0 0.11 1.10 0.10 1.10 0.10 1.10 0.10 1.10 0.1	10.5 10.5 7.150 7.15 7.157 7.161 7.157. 10.15	20'1 "18'4 (18'1 19'18 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'18' 19'	21. 2 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21	\$1 \$ \$4.0 6.00 1/1.7 4.00.0 5.00.0 1.571 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0 1.00.0	10 -504.8 770.7 3.71 178.3 3.02	3,7 22,6 164,1 1.5 222,6 1.3 \$ 19	299.7 154.3 424.5 5.1 1243.6 6.14 5 10	-23.6 324.2 410.3 4.45 759.4 3.9 \$ 18	10.4 259.6 406.5 4.43 765.6 4.54 5.16	497.4 936.3 1952 21.18 2170.4 11.15 5 18	466.2 1152.4 1641 19.94 1943.1 9.99 5 18	M. 77.4 523 4.26 619.56 11.52 5 13	34.6 45.4 16.55.6 13.07 16.70.7 3.57 3			52.2 (1.1 115.7 15.4 1004.1 4.74 5 15.4 5 15	0) C 21:1 9:107 A:1 1:14 F- 2:17-		24.5 - 16.4 - 1.5	2	1.	64 44 Kt 5 5.7 A09.9 3.37 S 10	E	2. 2. 10. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12	22.5 -5.4 5.4 1.45 352.9 2.03	-77 -77 - 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 5	-3.4 71.4 314 2.19 691.3 2.44 \$	-21.2 (34.1 395.4 2.74 1170.5 4.26 \$	5 571 1.84 1.4 1.65 5014	S 10'E C'02' SEE C'07' SES WIT-	21.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 4.0 5.1	05	21 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	14.7 1131 704.3 2.14 175.4 9.43 5 18	130.3 89.7 378.9 3.97 314.5 1.06 5 10	23,5 370,1 271,2 2.04 130,1 0.45 5 10	01 5 13.1 13.0.3 4 320.7 1.13 5 10	40.6 1240.0 723.4 8.63 1907.5 7.00 5 10	41.6 -8.7 554.3 5.44 2114.4 7.65 5 18	4,7 4,7 344.5 1.9 447.5 1.54 5 18	16.2 18.5 471 2.31 1572.4 5.31 5 10	-126.3 -18.5 874.4 7.22 974.2 2.99 5 10	-597.0 21.5 655.2 7.04 674.5 2.07 5 18		₩;		207	3	£.0	0.62	
CHANAIS	20NE 2 101A,	19.52 -47.7 -152.1 644.2 8.31 753.4	15. 174.4 - 104.4 (64.7 (1.4) 512.0 17.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5	4,36 14,1 32,4 257.4 4,01 405.9 2,27 5	14.38 -41.4 3 145.3 2.21 232.4 0.09 5	D. 1.6 -0.4 543.7 4.28 422.9 D.94 55.	S C1.1 C.10C 20.7 7.70 7.0C 7.11 20.1	18.42 -10 105.3 731.2 3.16 101. 52.0	6 7:1 6:1001 6:3 7:00 7:12- 77- 43-201 6:40	10,15 Tel. 1279 1206.1 1279 1419.1 129 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1 129.1	201 2 201 4 100 1100 4 110 4 110 110 110 110 11	10.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55 1.55	31.31 30.1 3107.6 310.7 6.10 10.00.1 3.10 5.10 10.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	11. 2 20.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	\$1 5 96 6 6 11 11 6 3 UT BY R BUT TO	14.2 19 -504.8 770.7 3.71 178.3 1.02 5 10	3.07 3.7 22.4 104.1 1.5 242.4 1.3 \$ 10	31.2 299.7 154.3 424.5 5.1 1243.4 4.14 5 18	42.24 -23.6 324.2 410.3 4.45 759.4 3.9 5 18	B1 10.4 259.6 408.5 4.43 785.6 4.84 5 16	68.41 499.8 938.3 1952 21.18 2170.4 11.15 5 18	69.44 466.2 1152.4 1641 19.34 1943.1 9.99 5 18	12.71 20.9 77.4 523 4.26 617.5 1.22 5 18	9.42 37.6 45.4 16.56.6 13.07 16.76.7 3.57 3	11 C 17 C 17 T 17 T 17 T 17 T 17 T 17 T	11. C 11.C 7.00 E.T. C.E. C.E. C.E. S.T. 7.22		2) 2 11 2.007 1.0 17 17 18 2 18 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	10.13	2 CA SCOT CA COUNTY OF THE CITY	2, 2, 2, 20, 40, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41, 41	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	A			10.37 17.5 -5.9 54.4 14.6 362.9 2.03 5	5 11 12 11 17 11 11 15	14 -25 71.4 314 2.19 691.3 2.44 5	20.00 -21.2 (34.1 395.4 2.74 1170.5 4.26 5	5 57 181 14 181 1.65	2 TOT L'OLL SEE C'OT SEES WITH THE	21.5 1.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11 2.11			27 11 27 1131 2013 2.14 125.4 8.43 5 18	25.75 130.3 69.7 379.9 3.97 314.5 1.08 5 10	117.09 636.5 370.1 271.2 2.04 130.1 0.45 5 10	1 24.41 128.5 33.6 382.7 4 328.7 1.13 5 10	72.69 40.6 1244.6 773.4 4.63 1907.5 7.08 5 10	37.54 41.6 -4.7 554.3 5.44 2114.4 7.65 5 18	1 1.03 4.7 4.7 346.5 1.9 447.5 1.56 5 10	9.09 16.2 18.5 421 2.31 1572.4 5.31 5 10	0 22.46 -126.3 -18.5 874.4 7.22 974.2 2.99 5 10	1 35.54 -547.8 21.5 655.2 7.04 674.5 2.07 5 H		***		2 7		6.0	0.62	
CHANAIS	ZONE 3 TOTAL	47.7 -152.1 644.2 6.31 753.4	1731.5 35.0 174.4 136.2 104.1 1.41 37.2 13.2 13.1 1.43 5.	151.3 4.36 14.1 32.6 257.4 4.01 405.9 2.27 \$	455.9 14.38 -41.4 3 145.3 2.21 232.4 0.89 5	25.9 11.93 4.05 -41.4 543.7 4.28 422.9 11.94 5	S SI'I SIRE 70'S TIME L'US - L	C 22.1 1101 3.167 2.167 1105.3 3.16 1101. 5.184	6 7.1 C.1001 8.2 F.100 2.15 75 15.1 F.1001 3.	11/2/4 14.36 14.31 12/7/4 13/60/7 15/3 14/10 15/3 14/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/10 5/10/2 14/10 15/1	21 2 C.	01 5 10'S 11'10 70'S 1'18' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19' 1'19'	1713. 18.11 30.1 1877 18.7 18.70 18.00.1 18.70 1	1.	11. 2	1005 5 16.2 17.2 17.0.7 17.0.7 17.0.7 17.0.7	10.1 3.07 3.7 22.6 104.1 1.5 262.6 1.3 5 10	1077.1 31.2 299.7 154.3 426.5 5.1 1243.6 6.16 5 10	1147.4 42.24 -23.6 324.2 410.3 4.45 751.6 3.9 5 18	1057.2 38.91 10.4 259.6 406.5 4.43 705.6 4.84 5 14	1666.4 40.41 499.8 136.3 1962 21.18 2170.4 11.15 5 18	1072 49.44 469.2 1152.4 1641 19.94 1943.1 9.99 5 18	656.3 12.71 26.9 77.4 523 4.36 619.6 11.52 5 18	196.3 9.42 37.6 49.4 1656.0 13.09 1676.7 3.57 5 10	1215.2 24.46 17.1 345.1 3.55 3.45.5 1.45 3	15.65 5.75 5.15 5.15 5.15 5.15 5.15 5.15 5.1		20 C 2011 0:007 LTC 1745 774 715 117 0 1181	17.7. [1.1] -	7(0.7 40.15 -14.5 -14.5 -1.3 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5	2 (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (5) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7	110.7 (20.07 7.2 0.27 0.27 0.27 1.30 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	61 BC 61 A MC 52 BM 3.37 S 16	EL 25. 100. 11. 201. CF CB 12.1 CF.	101 C 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	THE SEC. 10.17 17.5 4-5 54.6 18.65 182.9 2.03 55	5 75 18 14 17 - 77 - 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	75.7 16 -25.4 71.4 316 2.19 691.3 2.45 5	911 2 26 06 - 24.2 (24.1 205.4 2.74 1120.5 4.26 \$	5 571 1.84 1.4 1.7- 9.01 1.4 8.07	20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	-1744.1 -11.0 -11.		The second secon	CK 1 27 11 15 71 21 21 125 9.13 5 18	547.4 25.75 130.3 89.7 379.9 3.97 314.5 1.06 5 18	2502.1 117.89 436.5 370.1 211.2 2.84 130.1 0.45 5 10	540.5 24.41 128.5 33.4 302.7 4 320.7 1.13 5 10	4675.4 72.69 48.4 1248.8 973.4 8.63 1907.5 7.08 5 10	544.7 37.9 41.4 -4.7 544.3 5.44 2114.4 7.65 5 18	50.1 1.03 4.7 4.7 346.5 1.9 447.5 1.56 5 10	517.3 9.09 16.2 18.5 421 2.31 1522.6 5.31 5 10	333.4 22.46 -126.3 -18.5 674.4 7.22 974.2 2.99 5 10	523 35.54 -597.8 21.5 655.2 7.04 678.5 2.07 5 18		***			3	C.0	0.62	

1925 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 | 1935 621 115.3 115.3 115.3 115.3 115.3 115.3 115. 4.00 (1.00 (11.55 ± 12.51 2012.2. 2012.2 は、大学のでは、日本のは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは、日本のでは

FOOTNOTE TABLE FOR AIR EXCHANGE DATA (TEAM CALIFORNIA - SUMMER SEASON)

1. Calculated correctly using a three zone division.

4. Original three zone calculation not correct. Recalculated as a two zone division for determining air exchange data.

5. Calculated correctly as a two zone division.

6. Air exchange data not calculated.

8. This hose was an apartment. Resember that air infiltration into aprtments may come from both outside and other apartments. Therefore, a pollutant source may be in another home and source strength calculations may be unreliable.

9. MISSING DATA ENTRY EXPLANATION

performed at each time period. For data which applies to 72256-1 please see data for 7225201F1 and 7225201F2. as respondent no. 72252-0. Only one air exchange measurement was A. Respondent no. 72256-1 was sampled at the same time in the same home

performed at each time period. For data which applies to 72279-3 please see the data for 722785IF1 and 722785IF2. as respondent no. 72278-5. Only one air exchange measurement was B. Respudent no. 72279-3 was sampled at the same time in the same home
